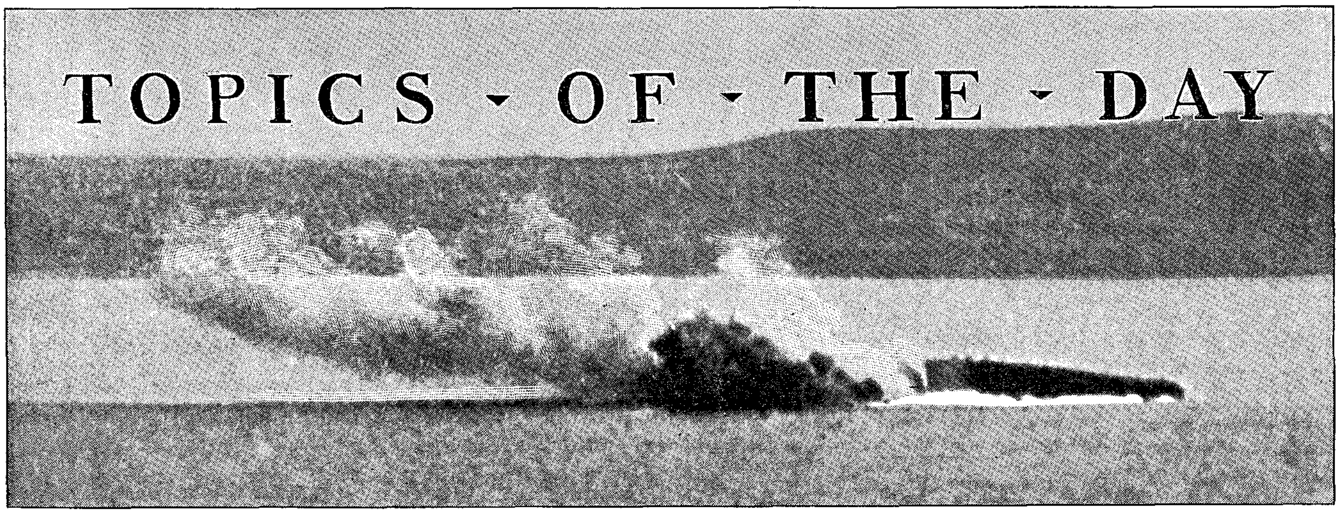
# THE LITERARY DIGEST

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

Published by Funk & Wagnalls Company (Adam W. Wagnalls, Pres.; Wilfred J. Funk, Vice-Pres.; Robert J. Cuddihy, Treas., William Neisel, Sec'y), 354-360 Fourth Ave., New York

Vol. L., No. 19 New York, May 8, 1915 Whole Number 1307

## TOPICS OF THE DAY



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THE FRENCH BATTLE-SHIP *BOUVET* THREE MINUTES AFTER SHE STRUCK A MINE IN THE DARDANELLES.

## SUFFOCATING THE ENEMY

KILLING by noxious gases may be, as the Germans claim, no more "barbarous" than slaughter by shrapnel, but it appears to strike many American editors as abhorrent. Some denounce it as a violation of all written and unwritten codes, and think it a backward step toward savagery. Yet it is noted by the New York *Times* and the Rochester *Democrat and Chronicle* that the gas-bomb is simply the "stink-pot" of an earlier day, while the New York *Sun* and the Washington *Post* remind us that our own enlightened and humanitarian United States is the one great Power which has refused to go on record as objecting to its use. German replies to charges of barbarism lay much stress on the reported previous use of such agencies of death by their enemies. Moreover, asks the *Frankfurter Zeitung* in an editorial which reaches us by way of Rotterdam, London, and New York, "does the enemy really believe that it makes any difference whether hundreds of guns and mortars, and hundreds of thousands of grenades of all calibers, are thrown on to a small district, tearing every living thing to pieces, and turning the German trenches into an inferno, as was done at Neuve Chapelle, or whether the Germans fling grenades that spread deadly gas, not more deadly than the poison of the English explosives, but spreading over a wider area, and obtaining their end more quickly and without the pain and suffering of torn bodies?" To the non-military mind, similarly remarks the Providence *Journal*, "asphyxiating gases, or even explosive bullets, may not seem more unmerciful than ground-mines which blow whole battalions into fragments, mammoth shells which toss men and horses about like tenpins, or shrapnel which maims and mutilates on a wholesale scale if it does not 'render death inevitable.'" However, adds *The Journal*, "if the nations are pledged to observe the distinction, no justification can be offered for violating the rule."

That they are so pledged is the conclusion of the New York *Sun*, which has noted the technical justification of the violation of so many Hague conventions through the failure of some belligerent to ratify them. The Hague declaration of 1899 by which "the contracting Powers agree to abstain from the use of projectiles the object of which is the diffusion of asphyxiating or deleterious gases," did not, according to *The Sun*, carry a time-limit, nor has it been superseded by any new convention. It is "therefore in force, providing no non-ratifying Powers are now among the belligerents." The United States has not ratified it, but this, of course, "does not affect the case of the European belligerents." *The Sun* goes on to give the dates of ratification of, or adhesion to, this declaration by Austria-Hungary, Belgium, France, Germany, Great Britain, Japan, Montenegro, Portugal, Russia, Servia, and Turkey. "So it will be seen that all the present belligerents, actual or nominal, are parties to the engagement not to employ asphyxiating or deleterious gases, and it is therefore in force and binding on Germany."

Thus, "one more treaty of humanity and decency has been torn up as a scrap of paper," comments the Washington *Times*; "apparently every policy of the aggressors in this war is aimed to bring about a situation in which every shred of faith and confidence as among nations will be destroyed." A leading

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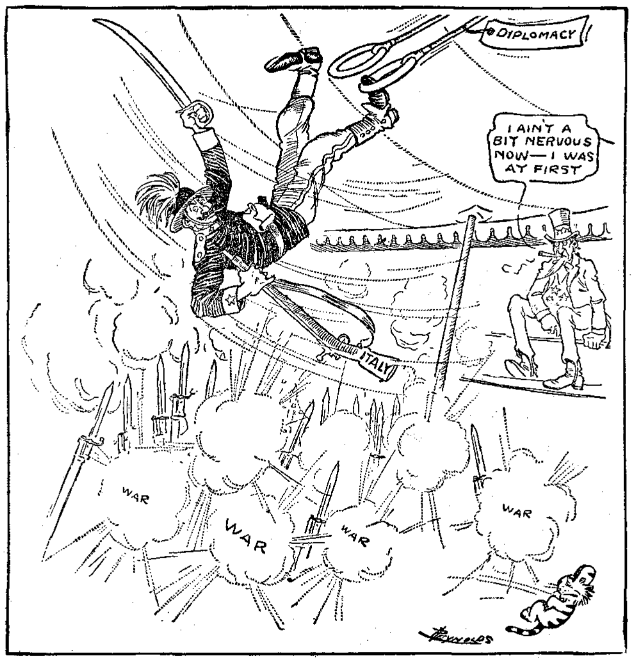
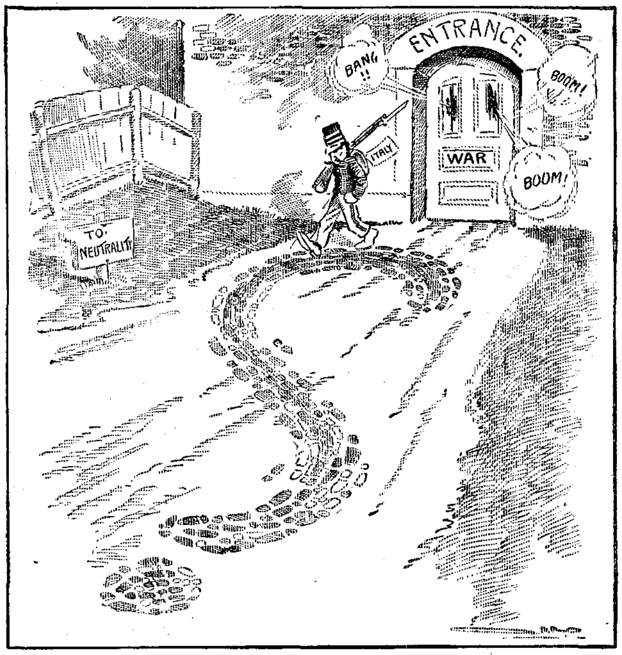
Published weekly by Funk & Wagnalls Company, 354-360 Fourth Avenue, New York, and Salisbury Square, London, E. C.

Entered at the New York Post-office as second-class matter.

Entered as second-class matter at the Post-office Department, Ottawa, Canada.



YESTERDAY ITALY WAS SWINGING BY ONE TOE.
—Reynolds in the Portland *Oregonian*.



THE QUESTION.
—Orr in the Nashville *Tennessean*.

ITALY'S WAR FOOTING.

editorial in the New York *Tribune*, entitled "More German Savagery," concludes with the words:

> "If poisonous gases can be used in warfare the way is opened to a general relapse to ancient methods of savagery. Germany, tho boasting of her own superiority in civilization (*Kultur* is the synonym used), has taken the lead in this war in cutting loose from the salutary restraints which civilization has put on military brutality."

No more can the Philadelphia *Inquirer* justify the use of this weapon banned by the Hague Conference. Yet, it says,

> "It would be most unfair and unjust to allege or to intimate that the Germans are the only ones who have violated international rights and international compacts since the war began. Under the stress and strain of an unprecedented conflict, the Allies as well as the Germans have not hesitated to do whatever they deemed their interests to demand, without the slightest regard for the rights or interests of those who are not parties to the strife. . . . The whole body of international law will have to be remade when the war is over."

Whether the use of gas violates any international treaty makes not the least difference, thinks the Washington *Post*, "since all the nations at war have violated some compact or other." This is the question: "Is the use of gas against the enemy an inhuman thing, morally wrong, and on a par with the murder of defenseless men or the poisoning of water-supply?" *The Post* continues:

> "The average man, observing the destruction wrought in Europe, and noting the desperate devices on land, water, under water, and in the air, is likely to conclude that there is no such thing as 'civilized warfare.' The whole thing is abominable and murderous. Suffocation by gas is as decent a method of murder as blowing up trenches by mines, or torpedoing a vessel, or dropping bombs from an air-ship.
>
> "Military experts have never yet been able to draw the line between what is right and what is wrong in the conduct of war. . . . . .
>
> "If asphyxiating gas proves that it is an effective agent of death by actual trial, it is safe to predict that it will be included in the list of war-gear in the future, notwithstanding the Hague Convention. 'Civilized' and 'Christian' nations can not afford to refrain from the use of anything that is effective in dealing out wholesale death. And if gas is used solely on the battlefield, and not employed against non-combatants, why should not all nations use it and destroy one another's armies as quickly as possible?"

The American delegates to The Hague in 1899, the Washington daily remembers, "refused to commit the United States against the use of asphyxiating gas in projectiles." The New York *Sun* is mindful of the same "singular incident," and it considers Admiral Mahan's "remarkable memorandum" of his reasons (which apparently prevailed with the American delegation) for opposing the provision worth resurrecting in view of the present interest in the subject. To quote it in part:

> "No shell emitting such gases is as yet in practical use or has undergone adequate experiment; consequently, a vote taken now would be taken in ignorance of the facts as to whether the results would be of a decisive character, or whether injury in excess of that necessary to attain the end of warfare, of immediately disabling the enemy, would be inflicted.
>
> "The reproach of cruelty and perfidy addrest against these supposed shells was equally uttered previously against firearms and torpedoes, altho both are now employed without scruple. . . . . .
>
> "It is illogical and not demonstrably humane to be tender about asphyxiating men with gas when all were prepared to admit that it was allowable to blow the bottom out of an ironclad at midnight, throwing four or five hundred men into the sea to be choked by water, with scarcely the remotest chance to escape."

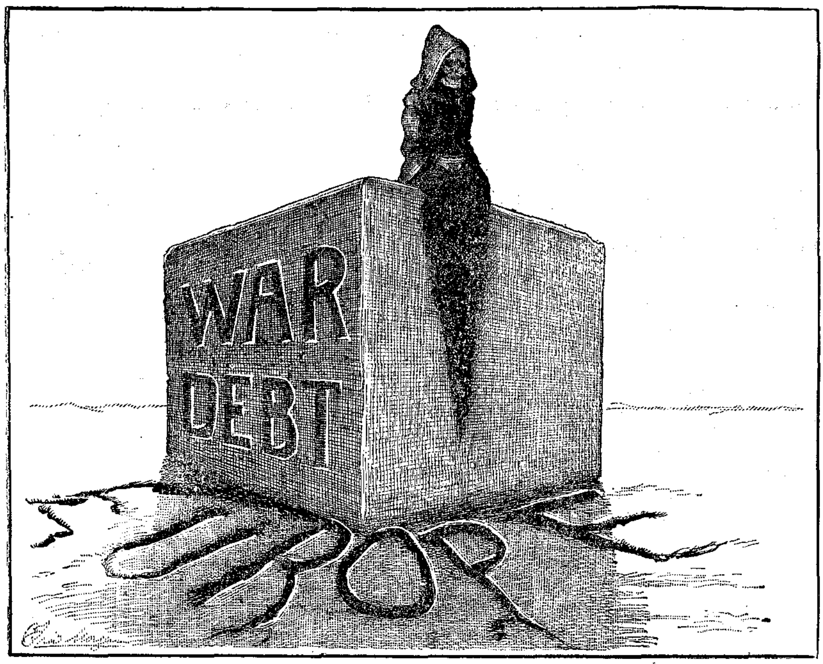
Unfortunately, Admiral Mahan did not live to comment upon the successful use of such missiles. That they have proved at least a partial success is evident from the French and British official communications telling of the fighting north of Ypres in Flanders on April 22. The French *communiqué* simply tells the fact:

> "The Germans, by employing large quantities of asphyxiating bombs, the effect of which was felt for a distance of two kilometers (1$^1/_5$ miles) behind our lines, forced us to retire in the direction of the Yser Canal."

Sir John French explains that during the bombardment preceding an attack upon French troops on the British left the Germans made use "of a number of appliances for the production of asphyxiating gas." He continues:

> "The quantity produced indicates long and deliberate preparation for the employment of devices contrary to the terms of the Hague convention, to which the enemy subscribed.
>
> "The false statement made by the Germans a week ago to the effect that we were using such gases is now explained. It was obviously an effort to diminish neutral criticism in advance."

A vivid account of the fighting on the 22d, written by a member of the Canadian contingent, appears in the London *Times*. Part



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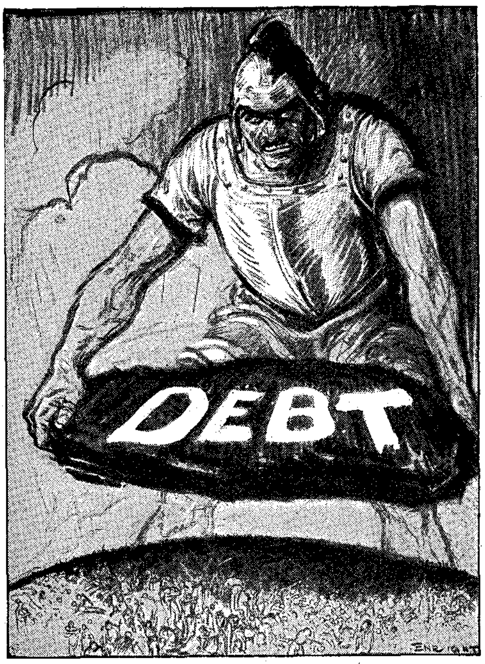
A LITTLE SOUVENIR FOR POSTERITY.

—Morgan in the Philadelphia *Inquirer*.



FOR FUTURE GENERATIONS.

—Enright in *Harper's Weekly*.

A LOOK AHEAD.

of it gives the impression made upon an eye-witness by this new terror of war. We read:

> "The strong northeast wind, which was blowing from the enemy's lines across the French trenches, became charged with a sickening, suffocating odor which was recognized as proceeding from some form of poisonous gas. The smoke moved like a vivid green wall some four feet in height for several hundred yards, extending to within 200 yards of the extreme left of our lines. Gradually it rose higher and obscured the view from the level. . . . . . .
>
> "Soon strange cries were heard, and through the green mist, now growing thinner and patchy, there came a mass of dazed, reeling men who fell as they passed through our ranks. The greater number were unwounded, but they bore upon their faces the marks of agony.
>
> "The retiring men were among the first soldiers of the world whose *sang-froid* and courage have been proverbial throughout the war. All were reeling through us and round us like drunken men."

Everything, writes Will Irwin from Boulogne to the New York *Tribune*, "indicates long and thorough preparation for this attack":

> "The work of sending out the vapor was done from the advanced German trenches. Men garbed in a dress resembling the harness of a diver and armed with retorts or generators about three feet high and connected with ordinary hose-pipe turned the vapor loose toward the French lines. Some witnesses maintain that the Germans sprayed the earth before the trenches with a fluid which, being ignited, sent up the fumes. The German troops, who followed up this advantage with a direct attack, held inspirators in their mouths, these preventing them from being overcome by the fumes.
>
> "In addition to this, the Germans appear to have fired ordinary explosive shells loaded with some chemical which had a paralyzing effect on all the men in the region of the explosion. Some chemical in the composition of these shells produced violent watering of the eyes, so that the men overcome by them were practically blinded for some hours.
>
> "The effect of the noxious trench-gas seems to be slow in wearing away. The men come out of their violent nausea in a state of utter collapse. Some of the rescued have already died from the after-effects. How many of the men left unconscious in the trenches when the French broke died from the fumes it is impossible to say, since those trenches were at once occupied by the Germans."

Paris dispatches tell of French soldiers from Ypres who, in addition to gunshot wounds, were suffering from inflamed bronchial tubes and swollen eyes from the poisonous fumes. But physicians are said to believe that those who are not stifled to death by the fumes suffer no permanent harm.

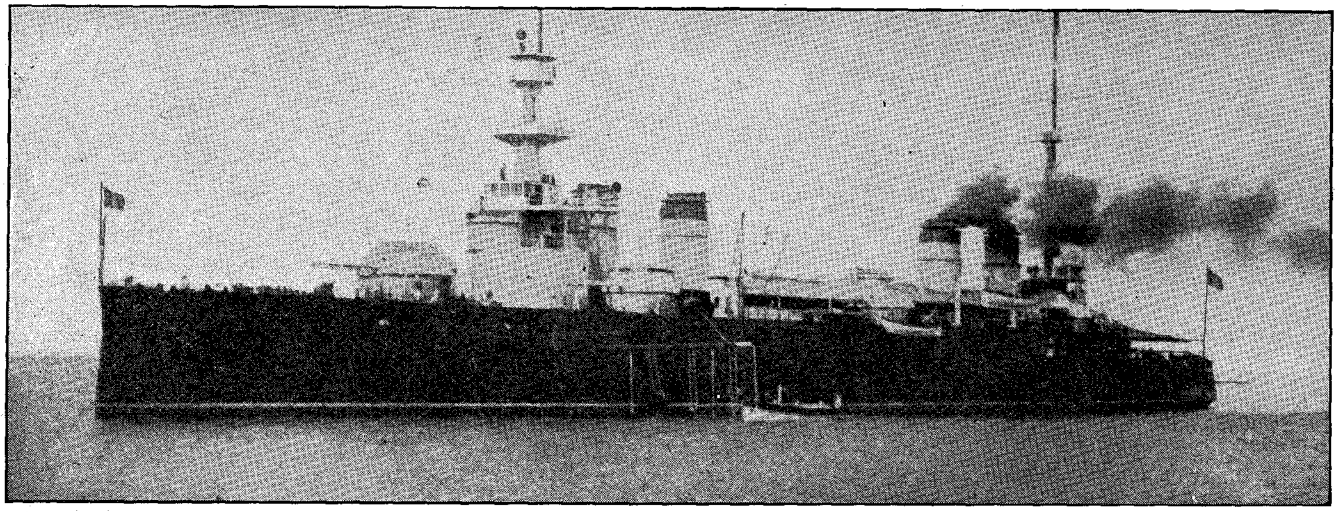
The new weapon used near Ypres is chlorin gas, affirms Sir James Dewar, President of the Royal Institution. His words, quoted in the New York *World* from the London *Daily Chronicle*, are as follows:

> "For some years Germany has been manufacturing chlorin in tremendous quantities. . . . The Germans undoubtedly have hundreds of tons available. If several tons of liquid are allowed to escape into the atmosphere, where it immediately evaporates and forms a yellow gas, and if the wind is blowing in a favorable direction, it is the easiest thing for the Germans to inundate the country with poison for miles ahead of them.
>
> "The fact that the gas is three times heavier than air makes escape from its disastrous effects almost impossible, for it drifts like a thick fog-cloud along the surface of the ground, overwhelming all whom it overtakes."

American criticism of the use of this "trench-vapor" is held quite unjustifiable by Dr. Bernhard Dernburg. The former German Colonial Minister sojourning among us says in a statement given to the press:

> "Early in November of last year long reports were published of an astounding French invention for the purpose of asphyxiating enemies by nauseating gases contained in the shells. All details were given and a great deal was made of the probable effect on the foe, and the ending of the war in favor of the Allies, in consequence of this invention, was predicted with a great deal of satisfaction. . . . . . .
>
> "No denial of these charges, however often repeated, has been made by the Allies. But as soon as the Germans used the same kind of weapon in the battle around Ypres the denunciation of Germany for following the practise of her adversaries has been rampant and the most invective sort of epithets have been employed. . . . . . .
>
> "This is exactly what Germany complains of—that the press of this country very often measure with two standards; that what is sauce for the goose is not sauce for the gander, and that if the Allies do one thing it is covered with a mantle of charity, excused, and smoothed over, and if Germany afterward does the very same thing she is held up for it by the American public as the real infractor of established law and decent customs."

One of the leading American dailies printed in German, the *New-Yorker Staats-Zeitung*, similarly takes American friends of the Allies to task for their inconsistency in condemning in Germans what they condone in Frenchmen. It also points



VICTIM OF AN AUSTRIAN SUBMARINE DESIGNED IN THE UNITED STATES.

The French cruiser *Léon Gambetta*, sunk by the Austrian submarine *U-5* in the Strait of Otranto on the night of April 26, is the fourth loss sustained by the French Navy since the war began, the others being the battle-ship *Bouvet* and two submarines, sunk in the Dardanelles. The *Léon Gambetta* had a displacement of 12,416 tons, and a crew of 710 men and officers, more than 550 of whom perished. Not only was the *U-5* designed in America by the Electric Boat Company, of New London and New York, says the vice-president of that company, but "the engines, motors, and other important machinery were constructed by us in America and shipped to Austria for installation." This was in 1910.

out that in the use of gas the Germans have shown themselves more than a match for their foes.

In an impartial editorial discussion of the results of the German experiment, the New York *Evening Sun* remarks that we have of old heard of "soldier's battles" and "general's battles," but that "it remained for the present war to produce a new sort, the chemist's battle." The German scientists, it says, "who are the unapproached masters of applied chemistry," have apparently turned chlorin gas "into an agency of warfare and a means of victory." As for the advance near Ypres:

> "It was a genuine and remarkable success, not to be disparaged for having been won through scientific ingenuity rather than sheer fighting courage or proficiency in the art of war. . . . Even without capturing the last unconquered Belgian city, the German chiefs have gained enough from the present operation to make it seem quite the most fruitful of their successes since the present slow warfare of locked horns started last October. . . .
>
> "The true value of the ingeniously won success of the German invaders lies in the prospect that it will give the Allies plenty to think about for a while before they can throw their full force into any concerted offensive of their own."

## JAPAN'S AIMS FRANKLY STATED

WHAT IS THE CENTRAL MOTIVE behind Japan's twenty-four specific demands upon China—demands which, in the opinion of many of our editorial observers, conflict with the established rights of other Powers and menace China's sovereignty and integrity? What Washington dispatches describe as "the most impressive answer to this question that has yet been made in any quarter" occurs in an interview granted by Count Okuma, the Japanese Premier, to Samuel G. Blythe, of the Philadelphia *Saturday Evening Post*. Count Okuma's words are regarded in Washington, reports the correspondent of the New York *Sun*, "as proof that Japan is not to be diverted from her present program in China by any protests from the latter or by notes of inquiry from the United States." Before taking up the dispute with China the head of the Japanese Government assured his interviewer that Japan regards the anti-Japanese agitations in California as "a local affair and not in any way representing the real national spirit of the United States," and that therefore she "can wait patiently for a solution of that difficulty." In this connection it is interesting to recall that a San Francisco paper recently urged our Government not to interfere in any way with Japan's ambitions in China, since these would serve as an insurance against further Japanese industrial aggression on our Pacific Coast. This idea is also advanced by the New Orleans *Times-Picayune*.

Asked whether Japan regarded China as its natural field for commercial expansion, Count Okuma replied frankly, "We do." And he went on to give some of the reasons for that conviction:

> "If you will remember the circumstances following our war with China, you will recall the fact that we were deprived of our advantages thus secured; but we bided our time and we fought our war with Russia not for the purpose of securing Manchuria for ourselves, but because we refused to allow Russia to dominate it. We have no designs on the territorial integrity of China, or any other design than the full possession of the rights we feel we have there—our natural advantages, due to our geographical situation, our understanding of the Chinese people, and such racial and other relationships as we have with them.
>
> "There is no disposition on the part of Japan to try to set up a commercial monopoly in China; nor is there any disposition to look askance at any nation that may secure trade with China. Our position is that we, the Japanese, are peculiarly placed in regard to trade and business relations with China; that we have certain natural advantages; and that it is due us, by ourselves, that we shall secure the fullest measure of return for those advantages. In other words, we do not protest if other nations shall secure what they are entitled to, and expect them to do so; but we, for our part, intend to have what we are entitled to, also."

Americans and British in the Far East, remarks a Washington correspondent of the New York *Sun*, "feel that when Japan has secured what she is 'entitled to' there will be little opportunity left for other nations." And the Baltimore *American* thinks the phrase "peace and plunder" is a liberal interpretation of Count Okuma's words. If Japan's ambitions are entirely legitimate, "does it not appear strange that she did not long ago assert them, but waited until Europe was at war and this country was burdened by excessive neutral responsibilities?" asks the Baltimore paper, which goes on to say:

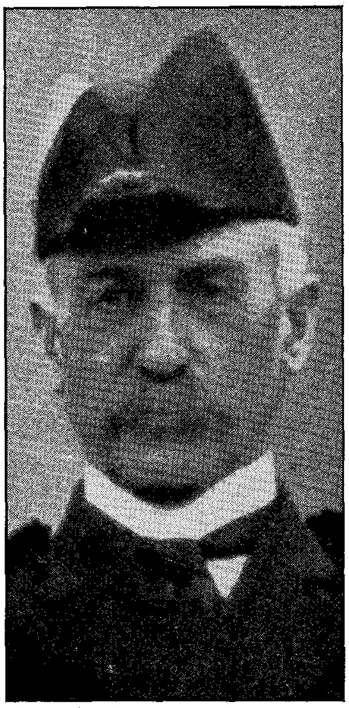
> "Japan is a new nation. It has yet to learn that such tactics produce a bigger harvest of misfortune than of profit for those having recourse to them. Japan undoubtedly should employ every legitimate means, through good-will with China, to extend its trade influence. Beyond that it has no rights whatever, and any other assertion is brutality. It is to be hoped that the British Government will place a restraining hand upon this Oriental game of plunder with peace, and thus save future difficulties for this country and for Europe."

Earlier discussions of this subject will be found in THE LITERARY DIGEST of March 6 and 13 and April 3.

## SECRETARY DANIELS'S DEFENSE

IF CONSTITUTIONAL PESSIMISTS found reading to their taste in the recent jeremiads on the decadence and demoralization of the United States Navy quoted in our issue of April 24, the optimists may now console themselves with a picture of the naval situation from the pen of Secretary Josephus Daniels. While the facts set forth by Mr. Daniels are received with gratulation by the press in general, not every paper goes as far as the New York *World* (Dem.), which declares that "every charge lodged against the Navy by its critics is thus disproved." Yet even the Republican Baltimore *American* remarks that "Mr. Daniels is to be congratulated upon making a statement that gives information and that affords relief," and the independent Washington *Post* predicts that the Secretary's "dignified reply" to his critics "will go far toward confining criticism to legitimate differences of opinion as to policies." This reply, thinks the Philadelphia *Record* (Dem.), disposes of the "almost treasonable" insinuations from Republican sources that the Navy has suffered a diminution of efficiency during the past two years. And the Springfield *Republican* (Ind.), while conceding that Secretary Daniels's letter "may not tell the whole story," finds it "refreshing and comforting to have something said about the Navy that does not picture it as a mere floating scrap-heap."

Statistics of the recent growth of the Navy, remarks the New York *Times* (Ind. Dem.), "have not hitherto been presented in a form so intelligible to the plain citizen." These statistics are made public by Secretary Daniels at the request of President Harry A. Garfield, of Williams College, who exprest a wish "to be in a position to meet the statements made by Representative Gardner, of Massachusetts, alleging that the United States is at present unprepared for military emergencies." According to this official statement the Navy is larger and better equipped with guns, torpedoes, submarines, mines, and aircraft than ever before, with a personnel for the first time in years up to the maximum established by law. Secretary Daniels points out that under the Wilson Administration 36 new naval vessels have been placed in commission, while arrangements have been made for the construction of 77 more; the naval personnel has been increased nearly 6,000; $70,000,000 has been appropriated for naval construction, as compared with $26,000,000 appropriated in the two preceding years; millions have been saved on naval contracts through the development of competitive bidding; and the ordnance department "has developed a 14-inch gun that will shoot farther, shoot straighter, and hit harder than any other gun now in use or known to be designed by a foreign country." To quote more at length:



TO INCREASE NAVAL EFFICIENCY.

Rear-Admiral William S. Benson, in the new post of Chief of Operations, say the Washington correspondents, "will control practically everything pertaining to the maintenance of war efficiency, except in regard to the material."

"There are now in active service, fully commissioned, 225 vessels of all character, which is 36 more than were fully commissioned when I became Secretary. There are also 101 vessels of various types in reserve and in ordinary and uncommissioned capable of rendering service in war. We have under construction and authorized 77 vessels (9 dreadnoughts, 23 destroyers, 38 submarines, and 7 auxiliaries), as compared with 54 vessels (5 dreadnoughts, 14 destroyers, 23 submarines, 3 gunboats, and 9 auxiliaries) which were under construction on March 1, 1913.

"All the vessels enumerated, those in active service and those in reserve, are supplied with munitions of war. No navy makes public the quantity of ammunition and torpedoes, mines, and other implements of naval warfare which it keeps ready. It may be said, however, that within the last two years the quantity of all has been steadily and greatly increased. For example, we have increased the number of mines, on hand and in process of manufacture, by 244 per cent. With reference to torpedoes, the increase in two years has been 90 per cent. By the enlargement of the naval powder-factory we shall soon be able almost to double its former capacity, and, like enlargement of the torpedo-works and the equipment of a plant to construct mines, will still further increase, at decreased cost, the quantity of such stock, and the possession of these plants in times of emergency will enable the department to be in a better state of preparedness as regards the supply of ammunition than ever before.

"The personnel of the Navy is at present composed of 4,355 line, staff, and warrant-officers and 53,171 enlisted men. Increase in the number of officers is dependent almost entirely upon the output of the Naval Academy, admission to which is restricted by statute. The number of enlisted men also is restricted, and the Navy is to-day recruited to the maximum strength allowed. There are now with the colors 5,824 more men—an increase of 12 per cent.—than there were on March 1, 1914. . . . . . .

"The European War has emphasized the value of aircraft. The Navy has lagged behind in this instrument of war. Last year I appointed a Board of Aviation. It recommended the utilization of the abandoned navy-yard at Pensacola as a training- and repair-station for aviation, and an aviation bureau in the department. This has been done. Upon my earnest recommendation, Congress appropriated $1,000,000 to begin upon an elaborate plan the real development of aviation in the Navy. It also approved my request to pay aviators an increase of 50 per cent., and we are organizing a class of capable aviators. To make immediately effective this feature, three new hydroaeroplanes have just been purchased, which is but the beginning of the work of aviation, now well advanced along the lines of a well-considered plan. I regard this as one of the most far-reaching steps taken by the Wilson Administration. . . . . .

"I have answered your questions at some length. There are two reasons for the length of my letter:

"1. Because these two years have been epoch-making in the Navy, distinguished by more wise and progressive naval legislation and practical achievement than any previous like period (thanks chiefly to a patriotic Congress), and

"2. Because certain persons, ignorant of their ignorance, and for selfish partizan reasons, have busied themselves with misrepresenting the true condition of the Navy. . . . All who would learn the truth may be assured that the Navy of 1915 is larger, better equipped, and in better condition than in any previous year, and that the fleet is becoming more efficient with every passing month."

Some papers, however, like the Newark *Evening News* (Ind.), Pittsburg *Chronicle Telegraph* (Rep.), Detroit *Free Press* (Ind.), and Brooklyn *Eagle* (Ind. Dem.), point out that the real question before the country is not whether the Navy is more efficient than it was two years ago, but whether it is as efficient as it ought to be.

In addition to these objectors we find papers like the New York *Press* (Ind. Rep.) and *American* (Ind.) reiterating their conviction that Mr. Daniels is constitutionally unfit to head the Navy Department. Remarks *The Press* most emphatically:

"If there were twice the dreadnoughts that we have under the Stars and Stripes, if there were many more fleets of cruisers and submarines, they would not, so long as Secretary Daniels were in charge of them, be a satisfactory Navy; they would be first a joke and then junk."

## THE ROCK ISLAND MYSTERY

THE BANKRUPTCY of the Rock Island Railroad, "the greatest railway system that ever confest insolvency," according to the St. Louis *Republic*, financially embarrassed by an alleged inability to pay a debt of $16,000, naturally awakens interest even beyond the ranks of the stockholders and the columns of the financial press. And when we add to the magnitude and suddenness of this receivership the conflicting statements from two groups of stockholders and the sensational rumors of stock-jobbing and deliberate wrecking, it is not surprizing to find some papers inquiring, with the New York *Globe*, if there is no way to resume the Rock Island investigation recently ended at Washington, and to "bring under its survey this latest alarming development." The following statement of the surface facts of the case—a statement which confessedly "sounds like nonsense"—is given by the St. Louis paper quoted above:

PRESIDENT H. M. MUDGE,

One of the two receivers for the Rock Island road, and at the same time "a defendant in a suit to recover $7,500,000" of the company's funds.

"A railway system 8,328 miles long, with 1,100 locomotives and 45,000 cars, spanning the Mississippi Valley from the Great Lakes to the Rockies and the Gulf, having its largest mileage in the richest portions of Iowa, Kansas, and Oklahoma, a system which last year had an operating income of $68,000,000, has gone into the hands of the court on account of a debt whose amount about equals the cost of a good locomotive."

Here is a situation, many papers agree, on which the general public has a right to demand more light. In an editorial headed "A Midnight Receivership," the New York *World* notes that President H. M. Mudge, one of the two receivers appointed by the Chicago court, "is a defendant in a suit to recover $7,500,000 alleged to have been misappropriated from the company funds." Such a receivership, says *The World*, is calculated to tighten the control of the old management, and "calls for the most searching inquiry." The incident, says *The Globe*, makes "another black entry in the history of the Rock Island, a few years ago one of the most valuable properties in the country." Altogether, concludes the Springfield *Republican*, the circumstances surrounding this receivership are so "peculiar" that they should, if possible, be made the subject of investigation by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

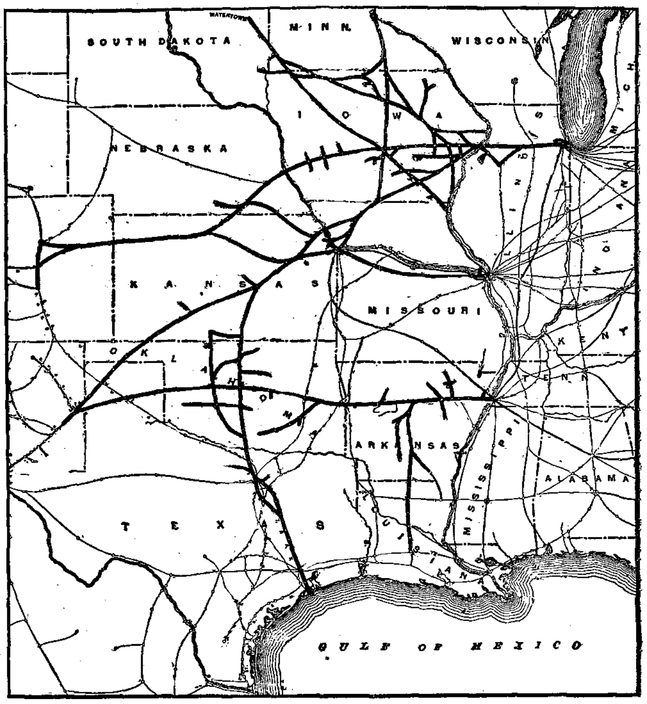
On the other hand, certain members of the Rock Island board of directors have explained to the press that the real cause of the receivership was the corporation's inability to raise some $5,000,000, necessary to meet notes maturing between May 1 and July 1, and President Mudge made public through the press the following statement, in which he placed all responsibility for his company's financial straits on the shoulders of the Government:

"Receivership was the only alternative we had in the circumstances. The real underlying trouble with our road is the same as with all other roads—and they will all in time find themselves in our fix, if this fundamental trouble is not eliminated. That trouble is the Government's attitude toward railroads. We must have higher rates and lower costs. I do not mean that the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé, or the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, and such systems will reach the receivership stage in the immediate future, but under conditions which have obtained for many years, they could not survive—they must in time, under those conditions, become insolvent."

Mr. Mudge's view seems to find more or less acceptance in the press. Thus the Portland *Oregonian* and the New York *Financial America* agree that the Rock Island Company will probably be better for "the purifying process of receivership." *The Commercial and Financial Chronicle* (New York), the great organ of railroad finance, remarks rather non-committally that there are other companies burdened, like the Rock Island, with a mass of short-term obligations that must be renewed in the near future, and these companies "have no easy task ahead of them." "The railroads of this country," it adds, "are by no means out of the woods." The San Diego *Union* finds it difficult to escape the conviction that Mr. Mudge's statement "goes to the core of the railway situation to-day," and in the New York *Times* we read:

"The bankrupt property is actually now earning more per mile than before its expansion, but it is not earning its expenses, where before it earned a profit. No doubt its finances and its expansion were errors, but they might not have been fatal errors if the old experience had been continued. To turn the lesson to its best account, it is necessary to separate from it the specific and accidental, and learn what is general and important. The Rock Island succumbed to influences which stronger and better roads have survived, but which are generally operative, and which it is desirable to check before they embarrass roads less deserving of reproof."

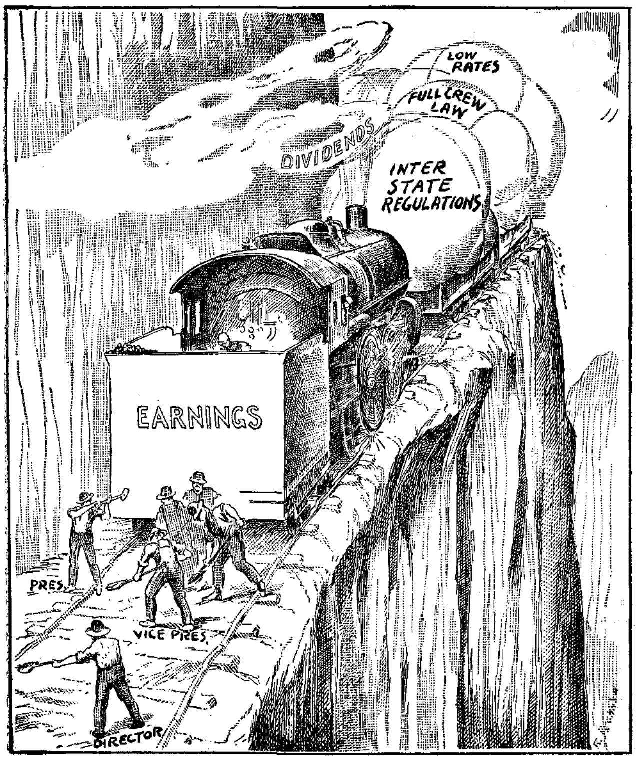
To the Philadelphia *Record*, however, Mr. Mudge's effort to fix the blame on the Government seems merely "impudent," and the New York *Evening Post* characterizes it as "extraordinary."



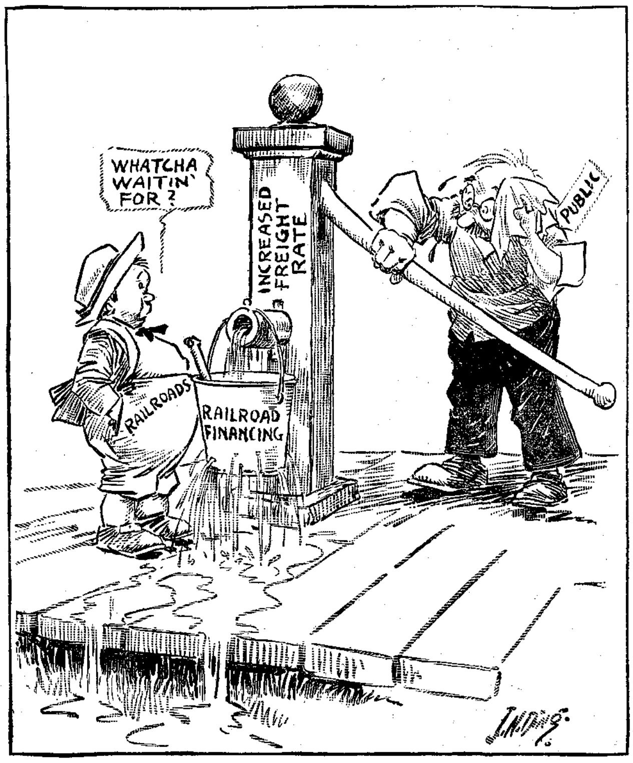
WIDE TERRITORY SERVED BY THE ROCK ISLAND.

Talk like this, says the Springfield *Republican*, is "designed to mislead the public." But *The Republican* is not apprehensive of the success of such designs. For—

"The public will never be induced to condemn the policy of Government regulation by railroad corporations that have so outrageously sinned against business decency as the Rock Island concern has in the past fifteen years. The public will be intelligent enough to understand that Government regulation can



"ALL THAT THE TRAFFIC WILL BEAR."
—Peckner in *American Industries.*



ISN'T IT ASKING A GOOD DEAL TO EXPECT HIM TO KEEP THAT BUCKET FULL?
—Darling in the Des Moines *Register and Leader.*

OPPOSING VIEWS OF WHO IS TO BLAME FOR THE PLIGHT OF THE RAILROADS.

not be held responsible for the very worst excesses of a greedy and reckless private management."

To set against Mr. Mudge's testimony, we have also the assurance of Mr. N. L. Amster, chairman of the Stockholders' Protective Committee, that the road debts were covered by "plenty of good security," and that "the physical condition is known to be better than ever before." "We are convinced," says Mr. Amster, "that the property has greater intrinsic merits and larger earning power per share than when the stock sold above $200 a share." And Mr. Samuel Untermyer, counsel for the committee, is quoted by the New York *Times* as saying:

> "The last few years of the record of the Rock Island is one of the blackest pages in the financial history of this country. The manipulators of the old Fiske-Gould days are artless children. The worst is yet to come, unless the stockholders will pluck up the courage to rescue their property from the control under which it was converted from a prosperous enterprise to its present sad plight of pretended bankruptcy, for in point of fact it is absolutely solvent and earning more money than at any time in its history.
>
> "With men on its board representing well upward of $100,000,000, with substantial collateral fairly adequate for its borrowing needs, and with maturing obligations for a year ahead that are trifling as compared with those of our most responsible systems, the pretext that the small sum required could not be had, is too transparent for the serious consideration of business men acquainted with our conditions. That story should be told to children—but they should be very young ones. . . . . . .
>
> "A debt of less than $5,000,000, spread over a year, of a great transcontinental system that is more than earning fixt charges on upward of $400,000,000 of securities, may fairly be said to be trifling. . . . . . .
>
> "The action of the executive officers of this road in plunging it into insolvency, secretly and without even the authority of a board meeting, or an opportunity for a hearing, surpasses anything I have ever known in the way of executive aggression.
>
> "Every time we are about ready to encourage ourselves with the belief that there are signs of genuine reform in corporate management along comes some such cruel jolt as this to remind us that nothing short of drastic, repressive penal laws will bring about decent corporate management, in the face of the vast temptations offered by the stock market and by our archaic system of appointing receivers and reorganizing railroad corporations."

## REOPENING COLORADO "LOVE-LETTERS"

THE REMARK, "Here are your love-letters," which accompanied the return of certain correspondence between Mr. L. M. Bowers, of the Colorado Fuel & Iron Company, and Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., showed Mr. Bowers how unimportant these letters seemed to a Congressional Investigating Committee. But this was a year ago. Now, to Mr. Bowers's surprize, these letters figure prominently in the "mass of correspondence" upon which Frank P. Walsh bases his latest attack upon Mr. Rockefeller in connection with the Colorado coal strike. And it is this use of the "love-letters" which convinces conservative papers like the New York *Sun*, *Times*, and *Evening Post*, Albany *Journal*, and Philadelphia *Press* of Mr. Walsh's complete unfitness for the Chairmanship of the Federal Industrial Relations Commission. Even a Democratic paper like the New York *World*, which certainly holds no brief for the Rockefellers, regrets that "Chairman Walsh is in danger of undermining the authority of the Commission's conclusions by practically announcing them in advance of testimony." The correspondence, as quoted in Mr. Walsh's Kansas City statement, and in a Chicago news dispatch given out at the Chicago headquarters of the Commission, is too voluminous to be even summarized here. The controversy hinges on Mr. Walsh's conviction that the letters prove the Rockefellers to have had hitherto unsuspected knowledge and responsibility for the developments in the Colorado strike, and Mr. Rockefeller's declaration that Mr. Walsh's conclusions are false, and his inferences unwarranted by the documents. Further explanations are expected when Mr. Rockefeller testifies during the new hearings on the Colorado strike which the Commission will hold in Washington. Mr. Walsh says he believes Mr. Rockefeller "will be a much more valuable witness than before."

In the meanwhile it may be well to note briefly Chairman Walsh's principal conclusions. Letters written by Mr. Rockefeller; President Welborn, of the Colorado Fuel & Iron Company; Mr. L. M. Bowers, another high official of the company; Mr. Starr J. Murphy, representing John D. Rockefeller, Sr.; and Ivy Lee, publicity agent, make it plain to Mr. Walsh "that every step taken by the Rockefeller agents in Colorado in the great strike, in which men, women, and children lost their lives, was taken with the full knowledge and assent of 26 Broadway, New York." They show, it is asserted, that before the strike began in September, 1913, Government agents who called at the Rockefeller headquarters in New York were told that no one there knew anything about the Colorado situation. But on the very day of the interview, "Mr. Murphy wrote a full account of it to Mr. Bowers at Denver, and Mr. Bowers wrote back highly praising Mr. Murphy for his discretion in not giving the Government agent any information." There is mention of cheerful letters regarding the position of the company written during the first days of the strike. Here is one "note of cheer" Mr. Walsh picks from a Bowers letter:

> "Several of our mines are working from one-half to two-thirds capacity, and if we can continue undisturbed we can keep our steel-works running and supply our railroad friends with coal to keep them going in good shape until the strike is over."

This, comments the Chairman of the Industrial Relations Commission, "was at a time when the people of Colorado were suffering for coal and the price had been advanced until thousands of families were without fuel."

In his formal statement of April 25, Mr. Rockefeller denies withholding any information from the Government. Instead of indifference to the distressing conditions in Colorado, "the fact is that when the strike was called the price of coal was not raised by the Colorado Fuel & Iron Company, and most energetic and effective measures were taken by the company to insure that the supply of coal for domestic use should not be curtailed."

Mr. Walsh's accusation that Mr. Rockefeller was "in reality the directing mind" in the coal strike tho he had testified to having kept his hands off, is thus answered by the latter: "If one thing more than another is shown by the letters exchanged, it is that I did not in any sense direct the strike or dictate the policies of the company, but that, on the contrary, several of the suggestions which I made . . . were not followed."

That Mr. Walsh's accusations have been fully refuted by Mr. Rockefeller, and that the issuing of them was at best "unfair," is the opinion of many Eastern journals. Says the New York *Evening Post:*

> "The letters actually published show nothing more than a general approval by Mr. Rockefeller of the stand taken by the Colorado Company in the controversy; and this general approval, exprest in the most emphatic terms at various times throughout the duration of the trouble, has been one of the few facts thoroughly familiar to the public and never disputed by anybody."

"Of the actual rights and wrongs of the Colorado affair," the New York editor does not propose to speak. But he does propose to say this about the Chairman of the Industrial Relations Commission:

> "Mr. Walsh apparently regards the citation of any letter in which it is shown that Mr. Rockefeller or his correspondent was determined to fight for the principle of the open shop as an exposure of unmitigated villainy. What authority a report emanating from such a source is likely to be entitled to, or to carry with the nation, it is not difficult to forecast. . . . It is difficult to cite another case in which a mission supposed to be so high has fallen into hands so utterly unfitted for the undertaking."

On the other hand, the Kansas City *Star*, in Mr. Walsh's home city, takes this occasion for commending "the great and distinctive public service" which he and the Commission are doing in "providing the information on which the informed general opinion must be founded." It observes:

> "The man in the street can 'get' Mr. Rockefeller's control of the natural resources and of the government in Colorado. He can 'get' the testimony of landlords and tenants in the Texas cotton-fields. He can 'get' the fact that thousands of descendants of the men whom Abraham Lincoln freed would starve to death on the wages paid them by the corporation of which Robert T. Lincoln is executive chairman, unless the public gave them charity. . . . . . .
>
> "Mr. Walsh and the Commission he heads are helping to set up the visible government as against the invisible government. They are supplying to the people the defensive and offensive weapons of fact."

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## TOPICS IN BRIEF

What the Colonel doesn't like about it is all this annoying publicity.—*Boston Transcript.*

"American papers rarely amuse me," writes a British editor. It might be added that British papers always amuse Americans.—*Philadelphia North American.*

"I do not think it hardly necessary for me to write you this."—From Barnes's letter to the Colonel. Well, he'll hardly never do it again, as he would say.—*Philadelphia North American.*

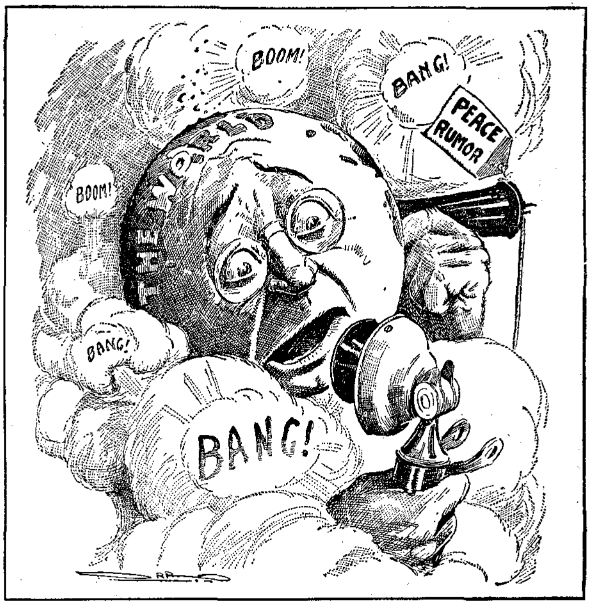
New York clergymen have definitely decided to have a revival without Billy Sunday, altho some of them are awfully shaky on slang.—*Pittsburg Gazette-Times.*

That newspaper writer who expresses the opinion that Madero died a natural death probably regards assassination as a natural Mexican death.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

Still, the Colonel in all fairness must admit that his defeat in 1912 showed that Mr. Barnes knew what he was talking about when he said that the people were unfit to rule.—*Boston Transcript.*

"After the War—What?" is the title of a prize-winning article on the probable results of the European conflict. Well, the most noticeable thing, perhaps, will be the world's largest standing army of pension attorneys.—*New York Telegraph.*

A prominent Philadelphia paper vigorously commends the new Mayor of Chicago for his exprest determination to run the entire criminal element out of town. No wonder. Such action would probably make Philadelphia the country's second city.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*


BOOM!
BANG!
PEACE RUMOR
THE WORLD
BOOM!
BANG!
BANG!

"LOUDER, PLEASE, LOUDER! I CAN'T HEAR A WORD YOU SAY!"
—Orr in the Nashville *Tennessean.*

Even China is beginning to think there is a yellow peril.—*Indianapolis Star.*

Might one now speak of Colonel Roosevelt as a Barnestormer?—*Raleigh Times.*

Italy is now so near war that there seems to be nothing more to do except issue a prohibition proclamation.—*Grand Rapids Press.*

The Colonel has demonstrated that not even the biggest war in the history of the world can keep him off the front page.—*Boston Transcript.*

It is too early to inquire whether, if Theodore Roosevelt returns to the Republican party, Mr. Perkins's check-book goes with him.—*Washington Star.*

So far as that six-year term in prison is concerned, the one-time Mayor of Terre Haute probably indorses the theory that one term is enough for any official.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

"Illinois Women Sold Votes for $3, While Men Got $12."—Newspaper headline. Maybe there is something in the argument that women do not know the value of the ballot.—*Brooklyn Times.*

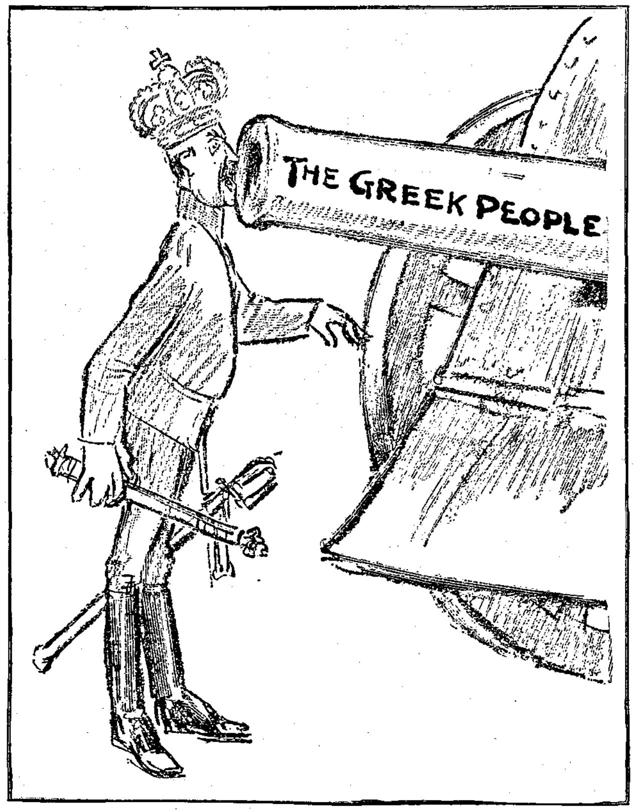
Admiral Peary's statement that in a hundred years the United States will cease to exist as a nation, or occupy all North America, confirms the impression that his specialty is north pole exploration.—*Chicago Herald.*

In General Huerta's formal statement issued upon his arrival in New York, he says: "I consider it my first duty to salute this great nation." And it does seem that we have a salute coming to us from him.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

# FOREIGN - COMMENT

## THE BEWILDERED BALKANS

UTTERLY DAZED by the war, the Balkan States are watching the progress of events with nervous apprehension. Each, we are told, is jealous and distrustful of the others. Each is anxious to profit by the unparalleled opportunity offered by the war; each is uncertain how to act. Meanwhile, a reestablishment of the Balkan League, which astonished the world by its war with Turkey in 1913, is being discust. The Paris *Revue Hebdomadaire* has had a number of articles on the subject from the pens of Bulgarian, Greek, Roumanian, and Servian publicists. All are agreed that Bulgaria must be recompensed for the losses she suffered when she attacked her allies after the Turkish war. They think that if Servia could be induced to cede the southern portion of her territory, inhabited almost exclusively by Bulgars, and if Greece would yield a larger littoral upon the Ægean Sea, then Bulgaria's adherence to the League could be secured. This would be very satisfactory to Greece, which, according to the Athens press, is only prevented from joining the Allies by Bulgaria's stand. The Athens *Nea Hemera* remarks:



VIS-A-VIS.

THE GREEK PEOPLE (to King Constantine)—"Don't stand there blocking the way; it's dangerous." —*De Telegraaf* (Amsterdam).

> "Greece or Bulgaria singly is not in a position to afford efficacious aid to the Allies, consequently either Greece and Bulgaria will come simultaneously to the assistance of the Entente Powers or the two States will necessarily continue to observe neutrality. . . . As long as Bulgaria remains neutral, the policy of Greece can not be modified. Even if proposals were submitted to Greece, which has not been the case so far, the Government should consider, before all, the security of the country in the direction of Bulgaria."

Mr. Venezelos, with, we are assured, the entire Greek nation behind him, made a tempting offer to Bulgaria, thus summarized in the London *Spectator:*

> "M. Venezelos explained that Roumania was unwilling to cooperate with Greece and Servia unless Bulgaria also came in. He advised the King to revive the proposal to come to an understanding with Bulgaria by ceding to her Drama, Kavala, and Sarishaban. In return for the cession of an area of 2,000 square kilometers inhabited by 30,000 Greeks, Greece would secure in Asia Minor 125,000 square kilometers inhabited by 800,000 Greeks."

Had this project come to pass, we are informed by the press of the Allies, the entire military forces of the Balkans would have been at the disposal of the Triple Entente. The King of Greece, naturally unwilling to take up arms against his brother-in-law, the Kaiser, refused his consent, and, continues *The Spectator:*

> "Our only comment is that M. Venezelos displayed more statesmanship than any one else in Europe. He is evidently a great political leader—far the greatest Greece or any Balkan Power has ever had. He sees that the victory of the Allies will mean liberty and justice for the Balkan States, and, with fine powers of political vision, he is willing to sacrifice small things to attain great. He is willing to meet the grievances of Bulgaria. We always said that Bulgaria was too hardly treated after the Balkan War, in spite of her reckless folly. But for that treatment the Balkan States would probably all be with the Allies now. It is not too late to repair the mischief, but M. Venezelos is the only man who has courageously advocated the right method of doing it."

While the London press thus regrets a lost opportunity, Russian opinion is inclined to think that aid, from Greece at least, could be too dearly purchased. The Petrograd *Ryetch* remarks:

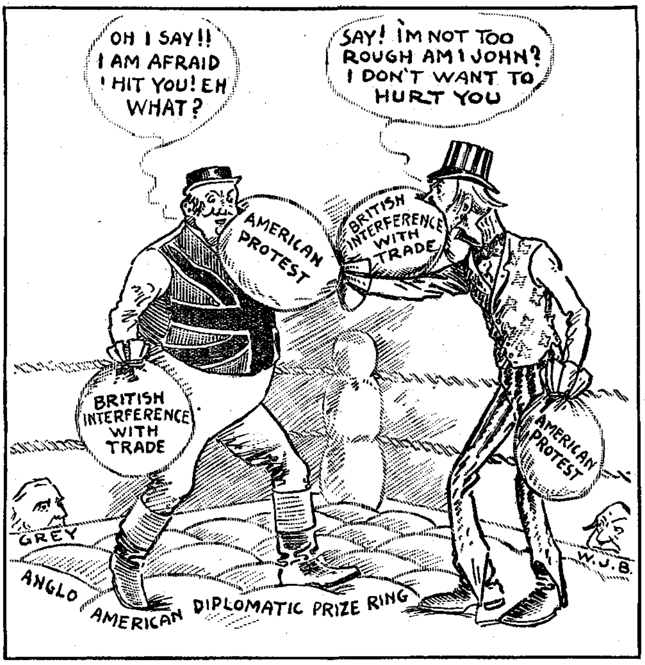
> "We have already said that there is no occasion to regret the postponement of Greece's entry into the war. The appearance of Greek troops in the Dardanelles could only complicate and confuse the situation. Whoever knows how rapidly the pretensions of this little people grow, how unreasonably they value their modest deeds and the services of their Army, will prefer to renounce this assistance altogether."

The German press is watching with interest the developments in this twisted tangle of Balkan politics, and the *Kölnische Zeitung* considers that the united forces of all the Balkan States would spell victory for the side that could obtain them. It thinks, however, that Balkan unity is problematical:

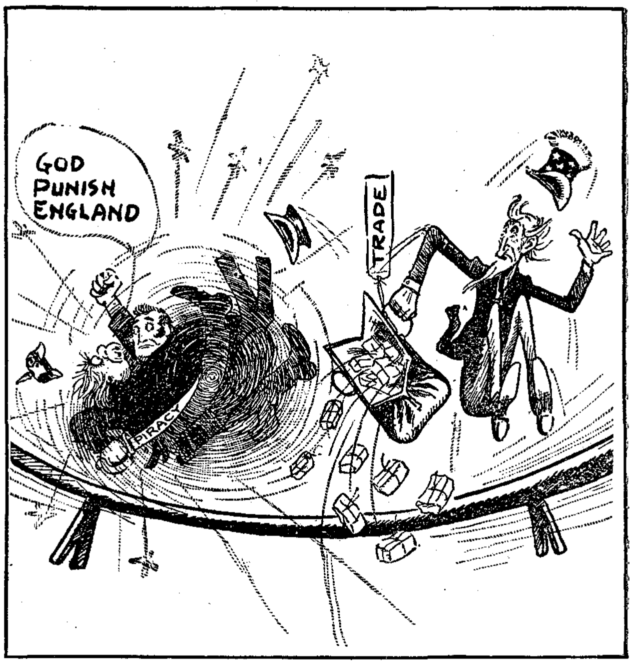
> "'With whom shall we go?' That is the question which has not yet been answered, either in Bucharest, Sofia, or Athens. The vast stakes in the war-game of the Great Powers frighten the lesser ones. Suspicious of one another, suspicious of the fortunes of war, they watch the course of events, complete their equipment, and listen attentively to what is said to them from either side. It seems as if a decision will be taken only when it can no longer be avoided. We can only confirm the fact that the Balkan people are beginning to understand more and more that Germany and Austria have no reason to curtail the independence of the three Balkan States, whereas a powerful Servia can not be allowed in their program."

Meanwhile, Bulgaria holds the key to the situation, and, according to the Sofia *Preporetz*, the Premier, Mr. Radoslavoff, thus defined his policy in the Sobranje:

> "The Socialists ask: 'Why have not the Government done something to reach an *entente* with the neighboring Balkan States, and why has a Balkan Confederation not been established?' To these questions the Government reply: 'Because the movement is not propitious, and also because it is difficult and quite impossible to conciliate the respective interests of the Balkan nations, some of whom are seeking an opportunity to despoil Bulgaria.' . . . When the moment comes that our interests are endangered, the people and Government of Bulgaria will take the necessary decisions."


OH I SAY!! I AM AFRAID I HIT YOU! EH WHAT?
SAY! I'M NOT TOO ROUGH AM I JOHN? I DON'T WANT TO HURT YOU
AMERICAN PROTEST
BRITISH INTERFERENCE WITH TRADE
BRITISH INTERFERENCE WITH TRADE
AMERICAN PROTEST
GREY
W.J.B.
ANGLO AMERICAN DIPLOMATIC PRIZE RING

ALWAYS THE GENTLEMAN.
—*Beck's Weekly* (Montreal).



JOHN—"Sorry if it jars you, Sam, but you must remember you're living on the same earth with a war."—*Evening News* (London).

ANGLO-AMERICAN RELATIONS THROUGH BRITISH EYES.

## WAR-GRAFT IN CANADA

A SPECTER OF PECULATION is stalking through the Dominion; prominent politicians on both sides have been charged with grafting. An ex-Minister of the Interior is accused of being concerned in an unsavory land-deal, the premier of one of the provinces is said to be connected with another, the money voted for the new Parliament buildings of Manitoba is alleged to have been misappropriated, a group of public men is charged with using the funds of the Grand Trunk Pacific to obtain journalistic influence, and papers on opposing sides accuse the rival political leaders with using their authority to shield the offenders.

The greatest indignation, however, has been aroused by the revelations in the Dominion Parliament concerning the war-supplies scandal, in which irregularities have been discovered in the sale of drugs to the military, the purchase of boots for the soldiers and binoculars for the officers; and it is said that old and useless horses were purchased in Nova Scotia for the Canadian contingent. At the final session of the Dominion Parliament the Premier, Sir Robert Borden, dealt very faithfully and candidly with the charges and excoriated two members of Parliament, both of his own party, for their connection with the scandals. In the course of his speech he promised a thorough investigation of all charges, and declared that the responsibility should be fixt, and, as reported in the Montreal *Daily Star*, continued:

"I want to say, so far as those men are concerned, two things: First, if the laws of this country permit the Courts of Justice to enforce restitution against them, restitution will be enforced; secondly, if the laws of this country permit the walls of the penetentiary to encircle these men, they will go there."

The Premier's stand has received the cordial approval of the whole country, regardless of political differences. The London (Ont.) *Free Press* remarks:

"The Premier sets a standard of public honesty that will give encouragement to the people of Canada to believe that the reign of graft in this country is at an end. They may at least be assured that, so far as the Government of Sir Robert Borden is concerned, the grafter takes his personal liberty in his hands."

The Hamilton *Spectator* thinks:

"Sir Robert Borden has done just what he was expected to do—just what the Conservative party wanted him to do—just what his own chivalrous nature impelled him to do. He has cleared the Government of any complicity with the wrong-doing, which has been revealed in connection with war-contracts, and he has repudiated two members of Parliament of his own party, whose connection with such wrong-doing has apparently been too intimate."

The sentiment of approval is equally strong among the political opponents of the Premier, as, for example, this extract from the Toronto *Globe* shows:

"Even the war-graft and wastefulness uncovered during the present session of Parliament may react in something not altogether damning to Canadian life if the straightforward and uncompromising declarations of Sir Wilfrid Laurier and of Sir Robert Borden are made the dominant note in Canadian politics. . . . Let us all, Liberals and Conservatives together, clean up Canadian politics."

How strong a feeling has been roused among the people can be judged from the opinions exprest by the Montreal *Star:*

"A 'grafter' at any time is a thief and a traitor. But he becomes a double traitor, and an aider and abettor of his country's enemies, and a potential assassin of the brave lads who have gone out to fight his battles for him, when his 'graft' takes the form of reducing the quality of the equipment in which these lads are to face the Germans. When he steals in such a way as to make it possible that the poorer article supplied may result in exposing our soldiers to greater danger or more bitter hardship, he might as well steal cartridges from their pouches as they go into action—and, for such men, the penitentiary is too good!"

The Government has taken steps to prevent the recurrence of "unfortunate incidents" by confiding the purchase of supplies for the Canadian troops to a commission of three, composed of a Government official of high rank and two practical business men of long experience.

Meanwhile, the Ottawa *Evening Citizen* considers that the hue and cry is raised largely for political effect, and thus laments the conditions of Canadian public life:

"Politics in Canada just now are in a peculiar, if not a pathetic, condition. Briefly, each side is shouting 'Thief!' at the other. That, in truth, seems to sum up the situation as it appears to the independent voter. The fact that some of our political leaders are convinced that this is statesmanship, and that the electors should be called upon to decide which of two rather badly involved parties is the least advanced in corruption, is a significant indication of the conception of government entertained by the inferior politician in Canada."

## FREEZING GERMANS OUT OF RUSSIA

GUESTS who have outstayed their welcome are notoriously difficult to dislodge, but Russia seems to have found a way to freeze out that very considerable body of Germans who have settled in Russia and have acquired, we are told, a powerful influence in many branches of the national life. Persons of German extraction are said to have held the highest civil and military posts; in banking, industrial, and commercial enterprises they have been the dominant element, and, notwithstanding this eminence, we are assured that many have preserved their allegiance to the German Emperor. The war, say the Russian papers, has revealed the extent of the Teuton hold upon Russia and the "lack of loyalty to the adopted fatherland," so much so that, urged by a persistent popular demand, the Council of Ministers has passed a law which will effectually reduce the number of Germans in the Czar's dominions. As thus summarized by the Petrograd *Novoye Vremya*, it affects the ownership of land, and operates from three aspects:

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STRANGERS NOW.

Time works miracles. In 1894 the Czar and the Kaiser were upon terms of brotherly affection, as this photograph shows. It was taken at the Castle of Rosenau, upon the occasion of the Czar's betrothal to Princess Alix of Hesse, the Kaiser's first cousin.

"The first concerns . . . the subjects of those Powers which are at war with us. They are not only forbidden to acquire land in Russia, but the law orders them to dispose within six months of lands acquired in the past, and those held on a lease, within one year.

"The second relates to Germans who became Russian subjects after January 1, 1880, and their descendants. All of them are also forbidden to acquire or lease real estate in any part of Russia. An exception is made for German Slavs, for persons who embraced the Orthodox faith before January 1, 1914, and also for those who by their acts of bravery on the battle-field have proved their genuine loyalty to Russia.

"Lastly, in some frontier and maritime provinces (among which is the whole of the Crimea) German landownership is altogether liquidated, even that of Russian subjects of German descent, and they must dispose of all title and rights to property within ten to sixteen months."

This law has been received with acclamation by the conservative press. In commenting on it the *Novoye Vremya* says:

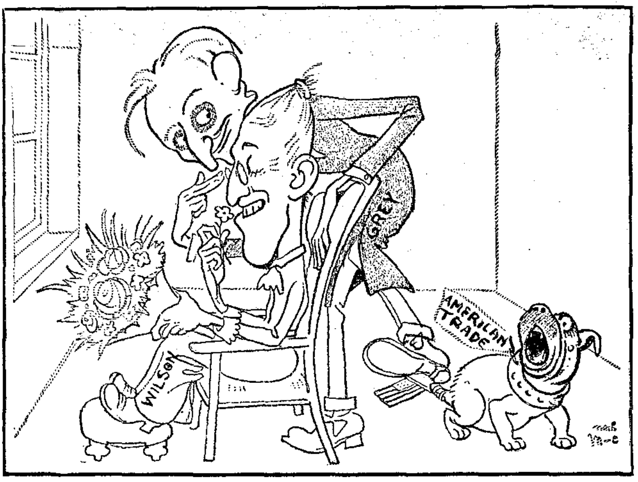
"Russian society can consider itself satisfied. The law passed by the Council of Ministers . . . represents an act of enormous political significance. All know what a hard fight has been waged about this measure, and how many efforts have been made to defeat it. Fortunately for Russia the elaborate campaign which was conducted openly and secretly has suffered a defeat. A decisive blow has been dealt to the big German influences. In the general struggle with German domination in Russia, a good beginning has been made. And it is quite natural that it was necessary to begin in that very sphere in which the negative sides of that domination were most vividly reflected during this war, that is, with German landownership, which has most strikingly manifested not only its political, but also its strategic character."

The reactionary Petrograd *Zemshchina* is just as satisfied:

"The general impression is most favorable. The blow is directed at the very heart of German domination. From the hands of the Germans is wrenched a weapon by means of which they could exercise an influence not only upon the economic and political life of the whole people, but in some cases could assist the strategic plans of the enemy. But the matter ought not to be left there. It would be desirable to liberate not only the land, but also the industries from German oppression. Unfortunately, that is an incomparably more complex question."

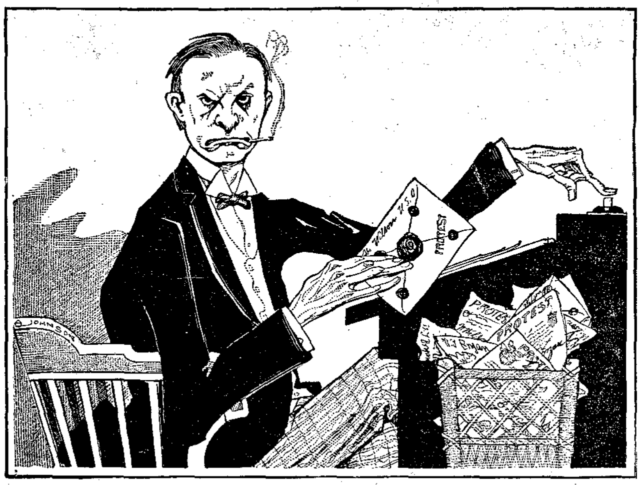
The Octoberists, through their organ, the Moscow *Golos Moskvy*, receive the measure "with great satisfaction," and the Moscow journal is of the opinion that the principle should be extended and that "particular concessions as regards the acquisition of these lands" should be afforded to all disabled soldiers. The radical newspapers mildly disapprove of the measure, the Petrograd *Ryetch* remarking that it is absurd to attribute a militaristic significance to the fact that a person of German descent happens to own land:

"It is necessary, however, to bear in mind that the unanimous



THE INCONSTANT WOOER.

PUG—"The old rascal! He flirts with her to her face, and then gives me a kick!" —© *Lustige Blätter* (Berlin).



IN THE BRITISH FOREIGN OFFICE.

GREY—"These everlasting notes! My waste-paper basket isn't big enough." —© *Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

ANGLO-AMERICAN RELATIONS AS GERMANY SEES THEM.

opinion is that the war must end in the complete destruction of German militarism and the frustration of Germany's attempt to dominate the world. In this case, that character of German landownership which is now attributed to it will also be destroyed."

The Moscow *Russkiya Vyedomosti* thinks that it will fail to reach the real source of danger, and considers that—

"As a great majority of the German nobility in the Baltic and Western provinces can point to at least one among their ancestors who served as an officer in some of the numerous wars waged by Russia, it is obvious that the big German landowners will not be affected, even in cases where the holder became a Russian subject after 1880. The new law affects only the small landowners and the so-called colonists."

## CANADA'S GERMANS

IN STRIKING CONTRAST to Russia's attempt to prevent persons of German birth or descent from acquiring land in the Empire, Canada, we are told, makes absolutely no discrimination and, even in war-time, is willing to welcome settlers of German blood. This is considered to be due to the stand taken by the German-Canadians themselves, and we are assured that many of the second generation have joined the Canadian troops and are now at the front fighting for the defense of their adopted country.

One of the most influential papers in Canada, the Toronto *Globe*, has an illuminating leading article on the subject, and makes it very plain that Canada wishes to add to her cultural quota those qualities which German civilization has made particularly its own. *The Globe* remarks:

"At this time of strain it ought to be made very plain, indeed it ought to be taken for granted, that Canada still needs and still desires the contribution to Canadian citizenship and service which Germany and the Germans are so well fitted to make. It ought to be known, beyond all question, that in this war Canadians can and do distinguish between things that differ: between the true German type of life, industrious and peace-loving, and this false type which is not true Germanism, but a militarized and autocratic Prussianism, at once the curse of Germany and the menace to the peace of all the world."

It then proceeds to quote, with evident approbation, the following letter addrest by a German-Canadian to a member of the Dominion Parliament:

"You know one of our sons is at the training-camp in England. He went with the first contingent, and it is very unpleasant to read the daily war news and to think that our son may at any moment be called to the front and is liable to lose his life in this terrible war. I awoke this morning at three o'clock, and my thoughts were in England, France, Belgium, and Germany until I arose at seven o'clock. As I lay thinking, it occurred to me that if Great Britain would get leaflets printed in the German language proclaiming that Britain is not against the German people but is only at war against the dominating militarism of the Kaiser and his war-lords, and have British aviators scatter this message of good-will over German cities and towns, the German *Hausfrau* and her children (perhaps the father is at the front or already killed) would regard such a message as coming from heaven. Let the whole truth about the war be so told to the German people in all kindness. Give copies of such leaflets to German prisoners. Drop them into German trenches. Tell the people Canada has millions of acres of good land she is practically giving away, and that German immigrants will be welcome to come and possess and till their share of it. Why, if the German women would get such a message they would talk about it to their neighbors for weeks, and it would exert a wonderful influence, and, I believe, make many of the German people threaten to revolt and compel the Kaiser to sue for peace."

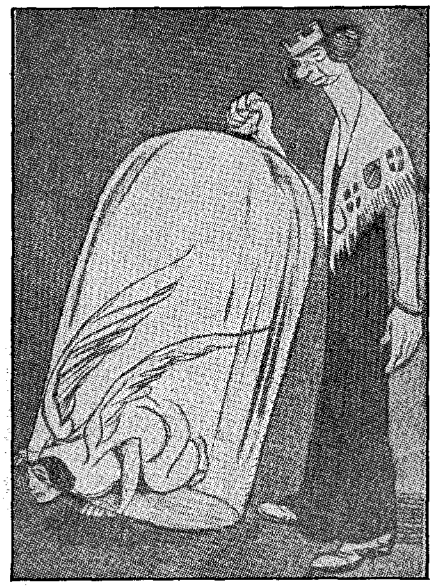
The Toronto organ concludes by warning the people of the dangers of race-hatred, and thus outlines their duty to their German fellow citizens:

"In the meantime it is the privilege and the duty of every truly loyal Canadian, the social privilege and the Christian duty, so to share the burdens which press upon their neighbors of German parentage that through this fellowship of suffering there may come the deeper unity of true Canadian citizenship. Canadians who boast their Anglo-Saxon heritage should remember that they, too, have sprung from the Teutonic stock that grew in the forests of Germany. Canadians of more ancient Celtic strain will deny the blood of their fathers if in this present distress they are ungenerous to their German neighbors."

Even the German organs in Canada continue to appear, as the following extract from the Winnipeg *Manitoba Free Press* shows:

"It is with regret that *The Free Press* has again to draw attention to the pro-German character of one of Western Canada's weeklies. From time to time we have felt it our duty to expose certain Winnipeg non-English-speaking publications, which have taken advantage of the hospitality of Canada and of the freedom of British institutions to further, as far as they dared, the cause of the German-Austrian-Turkish alliance.

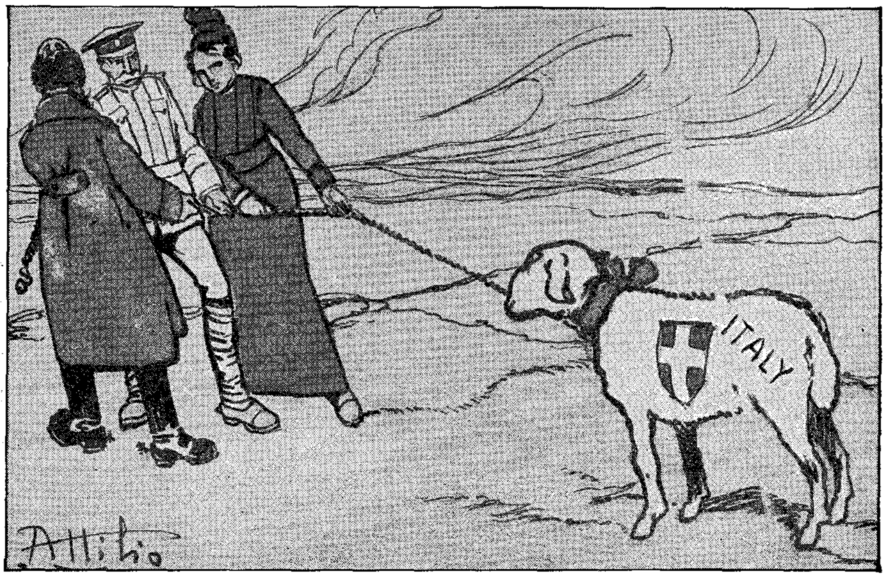
"To-day it is the similar conduct of a Regina weekly, *Der Courier*, which we are compelled to censure. *Der Courier*, after the war broke out, appeared in pronounced pro-German dress, but, like the Winnipeg German organs, it was understood that *Der Courier* would tone down and show some appreciation of the fact that Canada was a British country. The current issue of *Der Courier*, however, is throughout pro-German."



THE PRISONER.

"I can set her free—but I want my price."

—*Pasquino* (Turin).



THE SACRIFICE.

—*Il Fischietto* (Turin).

ITALY AND PEACE.

# SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION

## RELEASE FROM DRUG-SLAVERY

THAT THE VICTIM of morphin is often under the spell of a misfortune rather than of a vice; that he longs for freedom from his slavery, and, once free, looks with horror upon the possibility of his return to it—these are some of the striking assertions made by Colonel Roosevelt's friend and physician, Dr. Alexander Lambert, in a paper on "The Intoxication Impulse," read before the College of Physicians and Surgeons in Pittsburg and published in *The Medical Record* (New York). Dr. Lambert believes that most persons entertain false ideas of both the causation of drug-addiction and of the possibilities of regeneration. The drug-fiend is generally a sick man, not a wicked one, and his disease holds the same possibilities of cure as any other malady, tho, like any other, it may be past cure. Says Dr. Lambert:

$20,000 WORTH OF OPIUM-LAYOUTS,

Destroyed after the "clean up" in San Francisco. The opium-victim builds up more slowly than the alcoholic, but the elimination of the poison permits a full recovery.

"It is an almost universal custom to regard the habitual taking of morphin as a vice showing viciousness and depravity, no matter from what cause the addiction may have been acquired, whether taken up voluntarily or acquired unwittingly. It is looked upon as an expression of moral degeneracy, and those afflicted with this habit feel the humiliation and the stigma far more than is usually realized. In the young criminals that acquire it, it is but a symptom of their low standard of morals, and adds but little to their depravity, altho it may intensify that which they already possess. But to those who have taken it up as a means of surcease of sorrow, or who have found themselves in its clutches before they realized that the medication they were taking was thus leading them on, it can not be put down as a sign of depravity; it surely is under these conditions a great misfortune, but not a vice. Without medical assistance, without the proper care, these unfortunate creatures can not free themselves from the clutch of these drugs. They can not bear the withdrawal pains and the suffering that deprivation brings on. It is more than we should ask human beings to endure to take these narcotic drugs away from them and not properly care for them in the process.

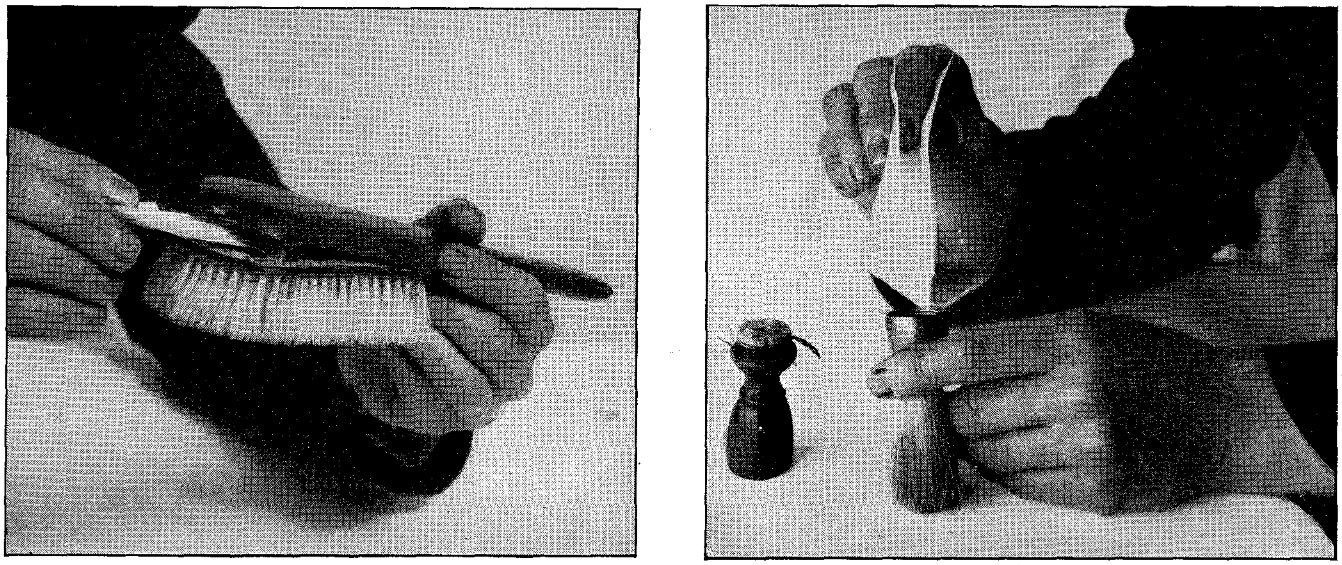
"When once thoroughly poisoned, and when the personality has become degenerated, morphinists are inaccurate, their memory is poor, their observations are dulled, they are self-centered and selfish, and indifferent to their environment; hence one can not expect them to react in a normal way and be either accurate or truthful, even in ordinary matters. But until this degeneration of personality has occurred, with the exception of trying to hide his habit and about his drug, the morphinist is not a worse liar than his ordinary acquaintances who are not addicted to the drug. I may have had greater good fortune among my morphin-patients or greater misfortune among my acquaintances in ordinary life, but I have not found my morphin-patients, except concerning their drug and their habit, any more untruthful than my acquaintances.

"The living horror of the morphinist is that he will be deprived of his drug, and he will lie, steal, or commit any crime to obtain his drug when once deprived of it and in the throes of such frightful suffering that such deprivation brings on. I have cared for individuals in the hospital who were brought in suffering from actual physical starvation, and who had thirty or forty dollars in the bank which they did not dare to use for food, but kept to supply themselves with morphin. They were willing to die of starvation and cut its pangs with morphin, but they could not face the horror of the inability to obtain their drug. If the majority of morphinists are relieved from the fear of the deprivation of their drug, in ordinary every-day matters they are as truthful as the average person, and as reliable. This view, which goes against the teaching of the profession, and which goes against my former belief, has developed from my experience of the last few years, and of its accuracy I am convinced.

"Most morphinists desire to be free from their enslavement. They are universally condemned because of the belief that they are responsible for their vice and that by mere exertion of will-power they could be free from it, and the medical profession rather joins in this lay view of the matter. But this view is based on ignorance, and it is as unjust as it is inaccurate. A morphinist, successfully taken off his drug and protected through the few weeks immediately following until his body and mind can be built up again, will, in the vast majority of cases, stay off his drug, and the percentage of relapses among morphin-patients is always smaller than among alcoholics. The alcoholic and the cocainist are prone to have a lurking desire to go back to the sensation of expansive personality, and go back to the time when they could believe that they possest the power of accomplishing all that they hoped for and dreamed to do. But the morphinist looks with horror on the enslavement of his habit, and the majority dread to return to it."

Poisonings by alcohol or by drugs, Dr. Lambert asserts further, produce certain perversions of normal functions, and as truly represent a form of disease that requires medical treatment as any of the infections which we so classify as a matter of course. Alcohol, he says, differs from opium in that it destroys the essential cells of the viscera, degenerates the blood-vessels, and increases the connective-tissue growth. He goes on:

"Alongside of the destruction there is always some degree of functional poisoning from which the cells can recover if the poison be eliminated and cease to act. Thus, until an alcoholic



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STRANGE HIDING-PLACES THAT SHOW THE CUNNING OF THE DRUG-SELLER.

is unpoisoned and built up, one can not say how much of the poisoned and degenerated personality it is possible to redevelop. Opium and its alkaloids, and the coal-tar products, on the other hand, poison only functionally; they do not produce tissue-changes. Hence, the elimination and cessation of action of these poisons permit a full recovery, even tho most patients build up more slowly from the opium than from the alcoholic poisoning.

"The problems, then, as they occur to us can be summed up as those of a physically poisoned body and mind that must be medicinally dealt with and physically unpoisoned. When this shall have been accomplished, there remain the problems of psychology, and we are dealing in the vast majority of cases with psychopathology; we are dealing with the sick-souled, misunderstood personalities, distorted from many causes. We must learn to recognize the abnormal psychology of each individual and deal with that individual in whatever way the situation leads. It is often an economic situation that has to be readjusted; it is almost always a psychological distortion that has to be straightened out, and it is usually a social readjustment that has to take place. But with infinite patience and infinite persistence we can deal with and solve the problems presented by the distorted psychology of this unhappy group of patients."

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**THE WAR AND SAFETY-LAMPS**—That the present war has involved a very embarrassing situation for the coal industry in Great Britain is asserted in the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris, March 6). Says this paper:

"The English mines are now lacking in the high-resistance glass with which safety-lamps are provided. Formerly these were imported from Germany and Austria, where the flourishing glass industry was able to furnish a supply of the first quality. Of course this importation is now impossible, and there is an active search, in Great Britain, for the means of supplying its place within that country itself. It seems that up to the present time only one English concern has succeeded in turning out glass that can stand the severe tests imposed by the Government. So it is possible that the stock of foreign glass that will satisfy the demand may be exhausted before a sufficient quantity can be made in the United Kingdom. The authorities are in an embarrassing situation; either they must relax the severity of their tests, despite the fact that the strength of the glass is an important factor in the safety of the miners; or part of the collieries must shut down. Of course, for the time being, the former course has been adopted; and the Home Secretary has made a decision authorizing the provisional use, for safety-lamps, of glass that has not passed the usual tests. It is to be considered sufficient that the lamps have been made in accordance with the general specifications regarding dimensions, etc. . . . Manifestly, for the time being, the mines will be less safe, for considerable research will be necessary before protective glass can be obtained of such strength as that made in Germany or Austria."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## LIP-READING FOR SLEUTHS

A COURSE in a school for the deaf, where lip-reading is taught, may be, at some future time, a requirement for professional detectives. Edward B. Nitchie, who contributes to *The Volta Review* (Washington) a leading article on "The Detective Possibilities of Lip-Reading," gives instances where the ability to know what people are saying when they are out of ear-shot is a valuable asset to the sleuth. This has by no means escaped the attention of the story-writers, for Mr. Nitchie notes that *Nick Carter*, that famous detective of yellow fiction, possesses the power to read lips and exerts it successfully on more than one occasion, altho Mr. Nitchie criticizes the author's treatment of the subject. In fact, we are told, the ability to read the motions of a speaker's lips is not well understood by the average citizen. Says Mr. Nitchie:

"The majority of stories in which lip-reading has a part are based on an exaggerated misconception of what lip-readers can do. It is evident that the authors of most of them have only a hearsay knowledge of the art. To mention a few of the incidents which have appeared in fiction during the past few years, the lip-reading detective can stand across the street and understand every word of a conversation taking place behind a window of the house opposite; or, with a telescope, from the windows of a tall apartment-house he can look down upon people in the park below and understand all they say; or he can read the most difficult of proper names, which he had never heard of before, from the lips of a man moving rapidly some distance off.

"And yet it is not at all necessary that lip-reading should be capable of impossible miracles in order to be a valuable adjunct to the detective's skill. The great value of the dictograph is that it enables the detective to overhear the conversation of others unawares; and, to a less degree, that value also attaches to lip-reading. Lip-reading labors under the disadvantage that people are not so apt to express their secret thoughts when others are around as they would in the privacy of a room; also, that even the best of lip-readers can not understand a conversation to which they are not a party so readily as one to which they are, and, further, that absolute assurance of accuracy is not possible. But a skill that enables the detective to surprize even stray remarks of persons under suspicion, to catch the drift of a conversation, tho not every word, and to penetrate in some measure unbeknown into the minds of others, has possibilities of achieving remarkable results. And I am credibly informed that there are detectives in the Government service who use the art on occasion.

"Practically all lip-readers have experienced the pleasure of catching remarks that were not intended for them—eavesdropping, if you will—but most of it innocent and harmless. I have myself never been able to understand a whole conversation, save occasionally very short and simple ones, such as of people saying their good-bys at the train; but I have often seen parts of conversations and stray sentences and remarks. Usually they are commonplace, sometimes they are amusing. I have surprized several comments on myself by people whom I seemed to interest for one reason or another. One instance of this kind was when I was traveling with my wife and I saw a young woman at the end of the parlor-car say to her companion: 'See that couple down there; I'll bet they're bride and groom!' On seeing my smile she covered her mouth and took care I should not see anything further. The nearest I ever came to detective work was at one of my conversation classes, when I saw a visitor extolling to one of the pupils the merits of a certain earphone, evidently acting as agent thereof.

"One successful piece of amateur detective work was carried through by one of my pupils quite by accident. Her son-in-law did business in three different cities, having offices in Chicago, New York, and one other Eastern city which I do not certainly recollect. Things had not been going right in the New York office; just what the trouble was had not been established, tho the manager was under suspicion. One day at a restaurant this lady saw the manager's wife, who, all unsuspecting, sat two or three tables away, say to her companion that her husband was planning soon to leave the office and take several of the best men there with him. Mrs. X., my pupil, who, by the way, tho hard of hearing, was still able to use the telephone, immediately called up her son-in-law, who happened at that time to be in the other Eastern city, on the 'long distance' and disclosed the situation to him. Next morning the manager was the most surprized man in New York, and I do not believe he knows yet how he was found out.

"A very good example of a credible use of lip-reading in fiction is to be found in the moving-picture drama, 'With the Eyes of Love.' . . . A young man was on trial for having murdered his father. All the circumstantial evidence pointed strongly toward him; but during the trial his sweetheart, who was a lip-reader, saw the real murderer, who was among the spectators, confess to the crime. It was not at all a case of exceptional lip-reading. No long and involved conversation was understood word for word, the distance was not too great, and there was nothing particularly difficult in the words and sentences.

"I have seemed perhaps to ridicule the use of field-glasses for detective work, but rather I meant to ridicule the distance, a quarter of a mile, at which the glasses were supposed to have been used. A distance of about 125 feet is the maximum at which the naked eye may expect to read the lips, and not even then except for a possible word or two, and probably not unless there is exaggeration of the lip-movements, such as would occur in shouting. I doubt if the best of eyes could do any real lip-reading at a distance much over 50 feet, and not at that distance probably unless the lip-reader was being directly spoken to. But what field-glasses could bring an object a quarter of a mile away so near as that? At 100 yards, which *Nick Carter* claimed was no obstacle for the naked eye, something might possibly be done with field-glasses; but the eye unaided can hardly distinguish the mouth from the nose at that distance.

"In short, then, the lip-reading detective can not defy the laws of nature; but, even eliminating miracles, he should find his art of great value to him on occasion. To do so, however, he must be a good, a very good, lip-reader; he should apply himself to the study of the art diligently and apply it in experience as widely as possible. Certain types of mind are more apt at reading the lips than others, the predominantly synthetic and intuitive mind being far more successful than the analytic. The detective who wishes to add lip-reading to his accomplishments would therefore do well first to submit himself to tests to determine the degree of his probable success."

## WAR BASKETS

THE WILLOW BASKET is not commonly classed as a military implement, but the Germans are using it with sufficient effect to cause the charge, on the part of the French, that its manufacture years before the war broke out is proof positive that the Germans were preparing for the conflict. We find this charge in the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris, March 20), where it is said that the "perseverance and remarkable method" of the German preparations confirm the famous epigram that describes war as "the national industry of Prussia." We read:

"Among warlike occupations may be mentioned basketry, which has been developed in the region of Coburg for the fabrication of baskets of all shapes and sizes, utilized by campaigning troops in the transport of projectiles and ammunition from the moment of their fabrication up to that of their use. Some of these artillery baskets are of huge dimensions, being intended to receive a single one of the shells used in heavy artillery. These ammunition-baskets are fitted with handles, which enable them to be carried with ease, and it may be easily understood that violent shocks are thus avoided. Manipulation is simplified in loading and unloading ammunition-trains, and the danger of premature explosion is lessened. For making the baskets not only willow is necessary, but also frames of hard wood having special qualities. The Government furnishes these to the basket-makers. In the bottom of each basket is fixt a sort of circular plaque of leather on which rests the projectile, whose extraction is facilitated by loops fixt to the plaque. It is asserted that, in recent years alone, there have been made for the German Army at least a million and a half of these artillery baskets. Shortly before the war, very large quantities of them also were furnished to the Austrian and Turkish artilleries, whose entrance into the field must have been foreseen."

EMPTY AMMUNITION-BASKETS STACKED UP AT LODZ, POLAND.

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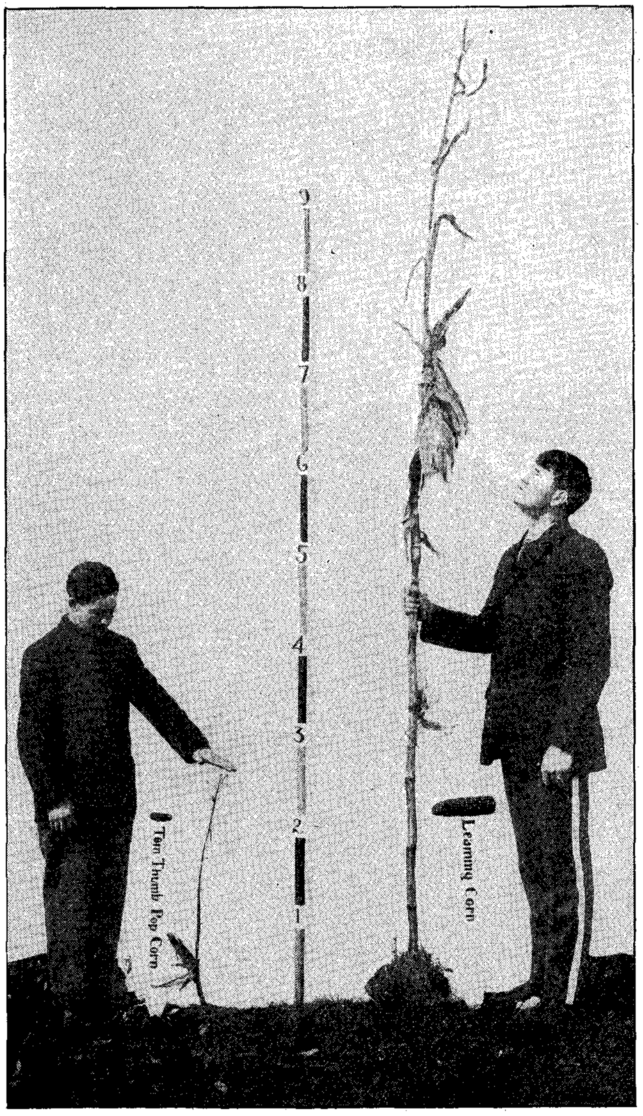
**EVERY MAN HIS OWN WIRELESS**—That a man's voice may perhaps function as a wireless transmitter is suggested by Professor Nipher, of Washington University, St. Louis, as a result of some recent discoveries of his on the disturbance of magnetic balance due to sounds. His results have been described to the St. Louis Academy of Science, and its recording secretary writes as follows to *Science* (New York, April 16):

"At the meeting of March 15, Professor Nipher gave a brief account of work done in his laboratory. During the summer of 1914 he detected what appeared to be an effect of the fog-horn of a steamer on the magnetic field of the earth. In his recent work a large bar-magnet, in a room containing an influence-machine and in contact with one terminal, served as a deflecting magnet upon a magnetic-needle in an adjoining room. The deflecting effect of this magnet was balanced by another bar-magnet, on the opposite side of the needle. The needle was made very sensitive by means of compensating magnets. A musical note from an organ-pipe, operated by means of comprest air, produces effects precisely like those attributed to the fog-horn. Here also the effect is superposed on disturbances of the same order of magnitude due to other causes. Professor Nipher remarked that any disturbance of ionized air appears to be the origin of electro-magnetic waves in the ether. When we talk to each other in air ionized by solar radiation, we are perhaps sending wireless messages through the ether of space."

## THE CITY MANAGER'S TROUBLES

ONE TROUBLE with running a town on a purely business basis would seem to be that the townspeople—or many of them—do not fancy the idea. They are used to the showy and superficial performances of the professional politician, and the more sober but more solid achievements of the engineer-manager do not impress them. They regard the city administration as a kind of show, and they demand plenty of music and dancing, without sound logic and philosophy. At least this is what we gather from a résumé of the papers read at the first convention of City Managers at Springfield, Ohio, published in *Engineering and Contracting* (Chicago). The commission-manager form of government has now been in effect in several cities long enough to bring to light some of the obstacles to its complete success. The first step in overcoming obstacles is to recognize them, and the papers alluded to above serve to bring out some of the initial difficulties encountered both by the form of government and by the city manager as its most important official. Of these we read:



WHERE HEREDITY REGULATES HEIGHT.

Tom Thumb, corn and man, like their big cousins, "owe their height indisputably to heredity."

"The greatest difficulty seems to arise from the impatience of the public with reform administrations unless more or less spectacular reforms are quickly brought about. The tendency of the people to revert to conservatism after a short season of extreme radicalism is a phenomenon often witnessed both in national and local politics. When the average man goes in for reform of any kind he expects almost immediate results. Immediate results can seldom be shown, for time is consumed in the learning of duties pertaining to positions, and in the perfecting of plans and legislation. . . . . . .

"The best way to quiet the impatient critic is to let him know what is going on. He will seldom remain unreasonable longer than he remains uninformed. The cooperation of citizens must be secured, and this can be effected only by a carefully planned publicity scheme. The good-will of newspapers must be sought in all legitimate ways, and matter for publication in them should be prepared by a properly qualified representative of the administration. Talks before local societies and clubs are also effective measures to be employed in this connection.

"Another and very serious difficulty arises from the pernicious activities of the politicians who were relegated to private life by the establishing of the new form of government. These men are hard and efficient workers in their own behalf, and their interests are wholly opposed to those of the officials of the commission-manager administration. They make it their business to misrepresent things and in every way possible seek to reflect discredit on the administration. The activities of this element must be equaled by that of the officials, who, if competent to perform their duties and diligent in their publicity measures, can offset untruth with truth.

"Another obstacle is the traditional belief that in working for a city the employee is justified in rendering inefficient service. This obstacle is quickly surmounted by a firm but judicious exercise of the right to discharge the incompetent."

Turning directly to the city manager as virtually the chief official of his town, the writer finds that his lot is a hard one, particularly in the early months, and the smaller his city the harder his job, for his problems are as difficult to solve, and he has less competent help. Great sums of money are usually more easily secured in a large city than are the much smaller sums expended by the small cities. Improvements costing hundreds of thousands seldom present more engineering difficulties than works constructed on a smaller scale. The reviewer goes on to say:

"In the small city the manager must train his assistants. He can not get them in any other way, on account of the necessity of keeping down salaries. The number of assistants he can employ must necessarily be small, and the result is that he must personally give his attention to many matters of detail. Many of the latter are exceedingly trivial, but they must be attended to or the manager will be criticized for lack of attention to his duties. One such manager says that while studying a vexing problem of law-enforcement an urgent call for help will come to him on account of a stopt sewer. This is merely a suggestion of how the manager of a small city must jump from one thing to another throughout the day.

"The theoretical qualifications of the successful city manager have been well emphasized. It has been said that he must have engineering and legal knowledge, a knowledge of business-procedure, executive ability, and a judicial mind. It should be borne in mind, however, that in addition to these qualifications the successful city manager must also be a man of even temper and one who is fearless in the face of criticism and not oversensitive about it. Again, may it be said, the additional qualifications mentioned are especially desirable in managers of small cities.

"The same speaker previously mentioned said that he had done some hard work during fifteen years of engineering before becoming a city manager. This was especially true when he was working in the tropics, handicapped by a strange language, inexperienced labor, an enervating climate, and long hours of work. Added to these impediments were the responsibility of the work and the necessity of keeping the cost at a minimum. 'But,' he said, 'I have never held a position requiring such an outlay of energy, patience, and varied accomplishment as does the one of city manager.'

"The commission-manager form of government, as a general proposition, seems to have caught the public fancy, and it is spreading rapidly. Doubtless many engineers will be offered positions as city managers. For their own good and for the good of a movement which is deserving of success they are cautioned to examine themselves thoroughly as to their possession of the requisite qualifications before accepting positions of this character. Many men possess all the mental qualifications, but lack the temperamental. Their success as city managers would therefore be highly problematical."

## HEREDITY AND HEIGHT

GREAT HEIGHT is always an inherited quality. If a man is tall, it is because his forbears were tall. Environment may keep down height, but it can not stimulate it. A short man may therefore be short either by heredity or environment, while a tall man can be tall from heredity alone. This is the reason, doubtless, why very tall men are few and far between. It would be too much, perhaps, to assert that all biologists would subscribe to the statements given above. They appear to follow from the results of experiments by Prof. Albert F. Blakeslee, of Connecticut Agricultural College, as set forth in an illustrated article entitled, "Why You Are Tall or Short," contributed by R. H. Merton to *The Technical World Magazine* (Chicago, April). Writes Mr. Merton:

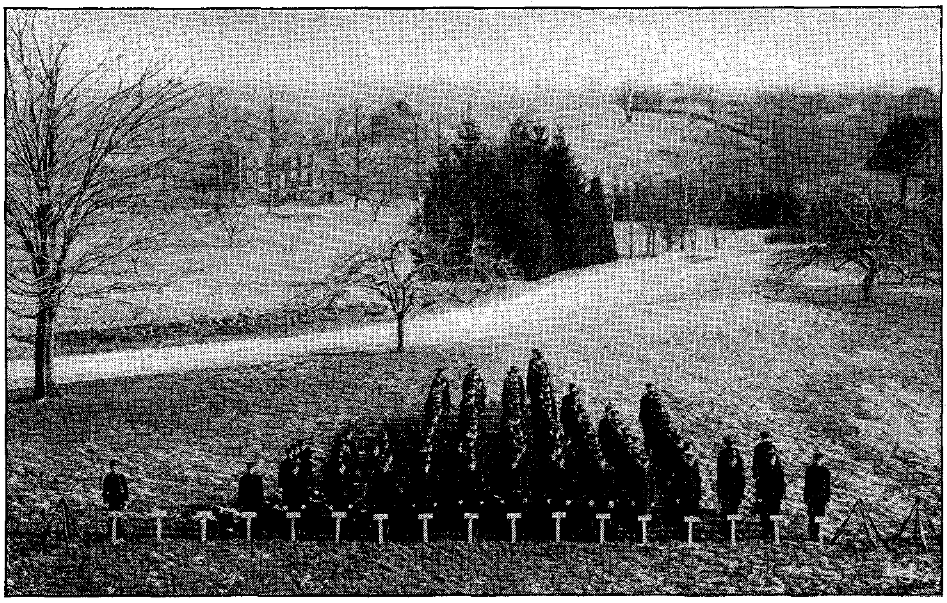
"John Smith, son of a farmer, is nineteen years old and four feet ten inches in height. His neighbor, James Brown, also the son of a farmer, is the same age and six feet two inches in height. Both boys have been brought up under practically the same conditions, and yet one outstrips the other by a matter of sixteen inches.

"Farmers Smith and Brown grow corn of the same variety on adjacent fields. Their seed actually came from a single lot. The one has plants whose stalks average ten feet in height and bear large, full ears; the other has plants averaging six feet in height, with smaller and fewer ears. The natural conditions, such as soil, moisture, and light, are the same on both farms.

"In one corner of Farmer Smith's field, right next to the big, tall stalks, is a little patch of pop-corn. It was planted under the same conditions as the other corn and receives the same attention. Yet both the stalks and ears are even smaller than the stunted plants in Farmer Brown's field.

"What is the cause of these discrepancies? What factors have resulted in such a wide difference in a single, comparatively simple characteristic?

"In order to answer these questions, some interesting experiments were conducted recently by Prof. Albert F. Blakeslee, of the Department of Genetics, Connecticut Agricultural College. Material for his investigations was found in a company of 175 students at the college, ranging in height from four feet ten inches to six feet two inches, and in some specially prepared plots of corn in the Agricultural Botanic Garden of the college.



Illustrations by courtesy of "The Technical World Magazine," Chicago.

STAKING OUT THE HEIGHT-CURVE.

A line connecting the rear ends of these files—from the small man on the left back to the longest file and down to the big chap on the right—would measure the range of average height in man.

"Of the 175 students at the Connecticut Agricultural College, the majority are between five feet six inches and five feet eight inches in height. Only one is shorter than five feet, and only one taller than six feet one inch.

"Professor Blakeslee set out to discover whether heredity or environment had been chiefly instrumental in causing these differences in height. Investigation of his pedigree disclosed that the small student came from a family all the members of which were short, only one of them, a half-uncle, being of average height (five feet eight inches), while all the other relatives of whom records could be obtained were undersized, none of them being over five feet six inches. The tall student, on the other hand, was shown to have an entirely different ancestral history, 'six-footers' running in both sides of the family. Environmental conditions were much the same.

PROF. ALBERT F. BLAKESLEE,

Who uses corn and men to prove his theories of heredity.

"It is obvious from a comparison of the individuals in the ancestry of the two boys that the short student is short principally because his ancestors were short, while the tall one gains his height likewise from heredity. Bad environment might have stunted the latter; good environment never could have made the short student tall.

"A section of the Agricultural Botanic Garden of the college contains specimens to illustrate these same facts by means of corn. In two adjacent plots Professor Blakeslee planted patches of corn of the 'Leaming' dent variety, the kernels in each patch being taken from the same ear to make certain that their ancestry was the same. On one side the seed was planted far apart in hills; on the other side it was planted close together, all other conditions being exactly the same. That corn which had abundance of space produced many and full ears; that which was crowded brought forth no ears, except for the few plants on the edge, which bore a few nubbins with scanty kernels.

"Herein is seen the effect of environment alone. The crowding, which curtailed the supply of moisture or food constituents from the soil and the supply of light and air, affected not only the height of the plants, but also their reproductive organs. Had the grower avoided the bad environment, or crowded condition, he would have had corn in this plot just as good as that where the conditions were favorable.

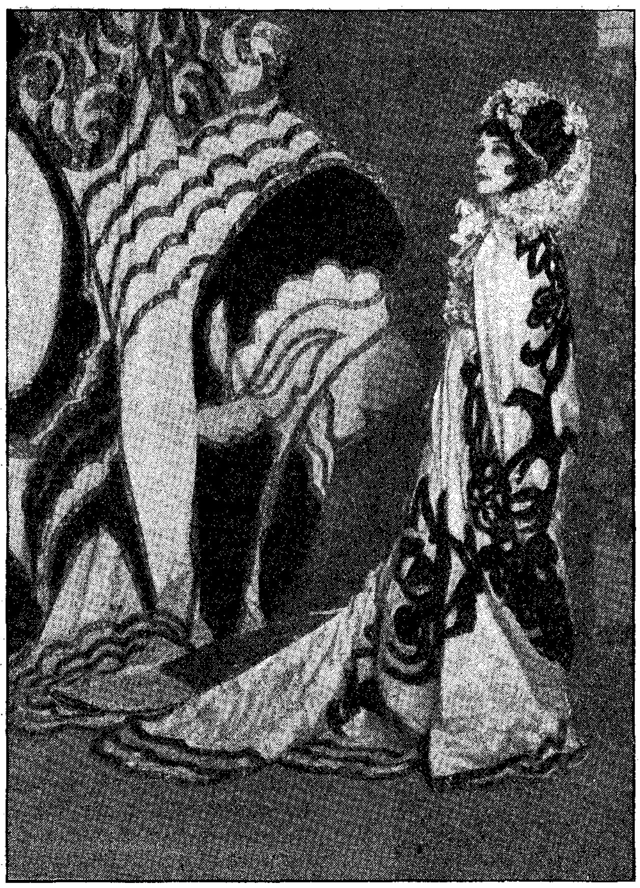
"On the other hand, if, instead of the naturally tall Leaming dent, the growers had planted some such variety as Tom Thumb pop-corn, the plants in the area with abundance of space would still have been dwarfs, and their ears would have borne only tiny kernels. Heredity would prevent this corn from being other than small.

"From this it would seem that heredity is the fundamental cause of height-difference in any one generation, and that environment in any generation can only prevent full hereditary growth. The bigger problem—that of determining the effect of these factors throughout many generations—is untouched by this study."

# LETTERS - AND - ART

## OPERA'S TRIUMPH OVER WAR

THE MAIN CAUSE which the New York *Tribune* finds for congratulation over the just-ended New York opera season is the courage and generosity of its directors. The Chicago and Boston companies threw up the sponge; the one went into bankruptcy, the other "into what may or may not be permanent desuetude." Instead of condoling with these unfortunate sister cities, *The Tribune* seems to take a kind of ghoulish glee: "The vigor of the West and the culture of New England have proved alike unequal to the task of upholding the operatic banner in the face of the winds of war. It remained for New York to prove that opera must live in the New World, *quand même*." The New York directors expected, and probably now face, a deficit, for the season can not be called financially a success; but the season ran its course with only one missing member, due to the exigencies of war, thus rendering naught the gloomy forbodings of the early autumn. Director Gatti-Casazza, it is intimated, has probably been one of the most successful preservers of neutrality the country affords, for "he has kept his operatic children together as a happy family—Italians, Germans, French, Belgians, English, and Turks—all singing in a most celestial ensemble." The repertory has also been strictly neutral, as this glance will show:



KARSAWINA AS *SALOME*.

This is a specimen of the bizarre costumes that are worn by the Russian ballet to be presented next year by the Metropolitan Opera Company. The indeterminate mass at the left of the figure is the dancer's train that measures ten yards or so when trailing behind.

"Of the operas presented, seventeen have been Italian, fourteen German, and two French; of the composers, Wagner leads with thirty-four performances, and Puccini follows with twenty-four; while Bizet received the greatest number of performances for any one opera, with nine for 'Carmen.' In his novelties and revivals, Signor Gatti proved his eclectic neutrality. Of these, three were Italian, two were German, and one was French. Only in his promised Russian opera did his performance fail, and then only because the time was insufficient for him to do justice to Borodine's 'Prince Igor,' which will be heard next year.

"It can not be said that either of the two novelties presented proved in any way epoch-making. Girodano's 'Madame Sans-Gêne' seems scarcely a worthy successor to the same composer's 'Andrea Chenier,' while Leoni's 'L'Oracolo' is only a filler to be used with 'Cavalleria' or 'Pagliacci.' Of far greater interest were the revivals of Weber's 'Euryanthe,' Beethoven's 'Fidelio,' and Bizet's 'Carmen.' All three were most beautiful productions, and Miss Hempel's singing in the Weber opera has been a treat long to be remembered. In Miss Geraldine Farrar, New York has made the acquaintance of a new *Carmen* whose impersonation, even now interesting, will undoubtedly mature. Of the new singers, mention must be made of Mme. Melanie Kurt, an admirable addition to the ranks of the Wagnerian sopranos, and of Luca Botta, a new Italian light tenor."

The European War made the opera lose money, but it perhaps may at the same time be credited with accomplishing the long-looked-for innovation for saving money. Mr. H. E. Krehbiel, in another part of *The Tribune*, at least, looks upon it so:

"About the middle of the season Mr. Gatti permitted it to become known that the European War had brought with it what seemed to be the psychological moment for the inauguration of a reform which should look toward emancipation of the institution from the extravagant exactions of the principal singers. Exactly what has been done in the way of future retrenchment has not been made known. A great deal of comment was created by the fact that it was announced early in January that Signor Caruso would cut his season short, in order to fill an engagement in Monte Carlo. A great many persons concluded that the admired tenor had rebelled against a proposition to reduce his fee, notwithstanding the statement of the directors that he was worth to them every cent of the $2,500 which he received for every appearance, and that the projected reform measure was not aimed at him. Last Wednesday, the directors publicly stated that Signor Caruso would be a member of the company during the entire season of 1915-16, a fact that seems to be in the nature of evidence that the curtailment of his season's contract was an amicable arrangement.

"Miss Farrar, another popular idol, without waiting to learn the intentions of the directors in her case, executed a strategic movement and placed herself in the hands of Mr. Charles A. Ellis, of Boston, who had arranged concert-work for her in the past. It was unquestionably a shrewd move, but Miss Farrar concluded that after all it required a defense, as it looked merely mercenary on its face; so she put forth some high-sounding phrases about her art as a vocation and the necessity of laying up money against an evil day. This, she intimates, would not be necessary 'if we had a government opera-house, with the artists cared for during their active careers; with a pension at the close, they would not have to haggle over money. All they would be required to do would be to perfect their art.' Miss Farrar was perfecting her art at the Berlin Opera, we believe, when she accepted an engagement at the Metropolitan Opera-House. Members of the Royal Opera at Berlin receive pensions after a specified term of service. The fact did not seem to have much weight as against the offers of Mr. Conried. Whether or not Miss Farrar succeeded fully in bringing the directors of the Opera to terms has not been officially proclaimed, tho the statement has gone out that she has come to an agreement with the Chicago company, which has passed through bankruptcy and been reorganized for next season, for part of next year, and with the Metropolitan directors for the remainder. What her honorarium is to be we do not know, nor do we care. The adulation of prima donnas has been a feature of operatic life ever since opera has existed. It frequently stands in the way of artistic achievement, and so long as opera remains only, or chiefly, the plaything of fashion, it is likely to remain an obstacle to the stability as well as the artistic value of the entertainment."

The official announcement of the Metropolitan Opera Company for next season answers the long-standing wish of a large public that the Russian ballet directed by Serge de Diaghilew be brought to this country. They are now promised for the four final weeks of the season of twenty-four weeks, beginning November 15. The announcement reads:

"The engagement of the De Diaghilew troupe for the last four weeks of next season at the Metropolitan Opera-House means that America is at last to see the real Russian ballet in its complete sense. The settings and costumes for the entire repertory, all to be brought from Europe, are by Leon Bakst, the master colorist.

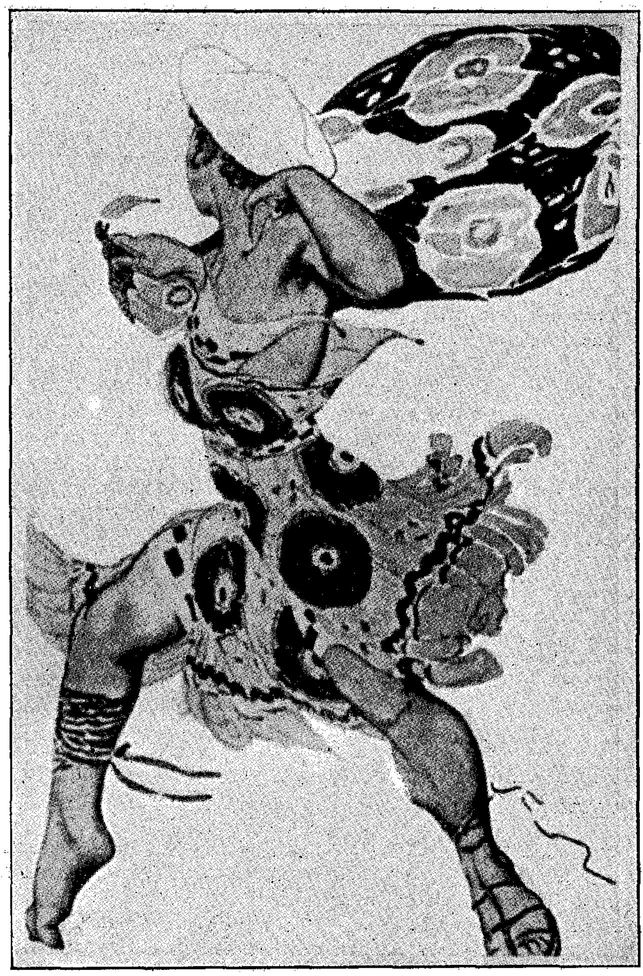
"Including the stars—Karsawina, Nijinsky, Fokine, and Fokina—the dancing company will number fifty-five. They will give their ballets with a full symphony orchestra. . . . . . .

"The complete equipment of scenery, costumes, properties, etc., will be transported to New York, and the productions will be mounted here exactly as they have been presented in the great opera-houses of Europe, where this troupe has appeared on a parity in every respect with grand opera. The Metropolitan Opera Company believes that the high artistic value and interest of M. de Diaghilew's Russian ballet justify the great expense and effort which this engagement involves, and that the experiment will meet with the approval of its patrons."

## HOW WAR ENRICHES LANGUAGE

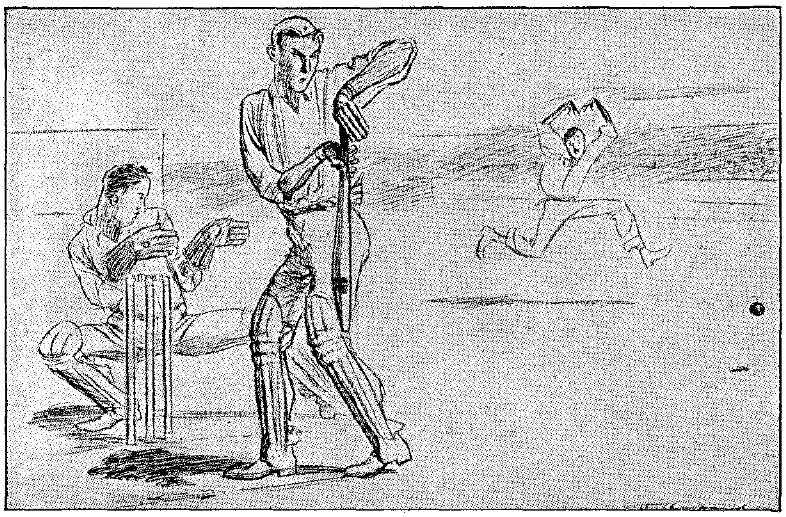
THE SLANG OF THE STREETS is more or less slow in recommending itself as current coin of the language, but the slang of the trenches comes with a bound and bids fair to establish itself permanently. The word *Boche*, for "a German," is said to have been appropriated by both French and English. Wars seem always to have had the effect of enriching language, points out the London *Times*, as well as creating military pedants like the *Fluellen* of Shakespeare's "Henry V.," who was always ready with disputations "as partly touching or concerning the disciplines of wars, the Roman wars, in the way of armaments." These pedants are quoted by *The Times* as the active agents of the past wars for bringing home linguistic spoils, sometimes to the distress of civilian purists. Instances such as these are pointed:

"The wars with the Dutch have left us a good many sea-words, but it was the wars of William and of Marlborough which brought strange terms into the language in a flood. The humorous paper in *The Spectator* in which Addison reprobates this adulteration of our tongue, half in earnest and half in jest, is among the most curious illustrations which exist of the rapidity with which that tongue grows, and of the process by which it assimilates and rejects words of foreign origin. The writer protests that he has nowhere read how Edward III. 'reconnoitered' the enemy, or heard of the Black Prince crossing rivers with the aid of 'pontoons,' and he gives the letter of a young officer from the front in the Blenheim campaign as an example of the extravagant employment of French terms. The officer's father, we are told, nearly disinherited him, because as neither the old gentleman himself nor the curate, whom he looked upon as a learned man, understood them, he suspected that his son—who when writing for money spoke intelligibly enough—was bantering him. The son was not acquitted until the public prints, some days after, showed that he 'only writ like other men.' Most of the Gallicisms condemned by so accomplished a master of pure English as Addison have become part of our every-day speech. We have rejected 'hauteur' for height, but we talk of marching through 'defiles,' of 'marauding,' of 'battalions,' of 'corps,' and of 'commandants' without the least suspicion that we are using words which were of dubious Englishry only two centuries ago.



A BAKST DESIGN

For one of the figures in the ballet of "Narcisse." Most of the costumes of the Russian company to visit America next year are made by Leon Bakst, the master colorist in stage designing.



APRÈS L'INTERVAL DE THÉ: DANCED BY THE PLAYERSKIS.

A London *Sphere* cartoonist's joke on the extreme development of the Russian ballet where Aeginetan designs were used as the basis of the action.

"The Great War and the Crimean War doubtless introduced the same sort of changes as the wars of the eighteenth century, tho we do not at the moment recollect any considerable modifications of our manners, or additions to our language, that we owe to them. The struggle with Napoleon gave us 'blucher' boots, as that with Louis XIV. gave the French ladies 'Steinkerke' kerchiefs and brought in 'Ramillies' wigs. But these seem poor social results of such prolonged contests. From the South-African War we appropriated a large number of terms, such as 'trek,' 'commandeer,' 'outspan' and 'inspan,' 'kopje,' and 'spruit,' but it is still doubtful whether they have acquired full citizenship among us."

The crop of new words from the present war has naturally not been fully garnered. *The Times* mentions *boche*, *dégommer*, and *liaison*. It thinks the first word is derived from the German, meaning "pretty much what the sound conveys to ordinary British ears." At present it is "restricted to the enemy in a sense highly derogatory to the dignity of *Kultur*." Going on:

> "*Dégommer*, which properly means to 'take the gum out of,' as applied to silks and other stuffs, has come in popular language to signify 'dismiss from a post,' and in this sense it has been largely adopted in the British trenches. 'Liaison,' as an English word, is the most interesting of all. Hitherto we have borrowed it in two senses—in the culinary sense and in the amorous sense. Now we are using it in a military sense, in which an '*officier de liaison*' means a staff officer charged with the duty of linking together different armies or units. The amorous sense needs no explanation. It is at least as old as an infamous eighteenth-century French novel, in the title of which the word is used. In the culinary sense it signifies that peculiar preparation on which the consistency of sauces depends. 'The art of liaisons,' says a French enthusiast, 'is in reality one of the great secrets of *la haute cuisine*.' Its supreme merit is best explained by our own 'Wyvern's' implied description of the too common British defect, which it ought to prevent. 'Have you,' he asks with tender concern, 'ever noticed a carrot or pea soup which, when sent to table, instead of looking the creamy red or green *purée* that you desired, presented the appearance of a thin clear soup, with a deposit of vegetable pulp at the bottom?' Most of us have sadly to answer that we have very often noticed this phenomenon."

The French are enumerating more new words than the British; indeed, from the character of the terms, the French seem to be the inventors. The French public take them up eagerly after seeing them in letters from the trenches published in the newspapers. Here are some that a *Times* correspondent supplies:

> "*Poilu* has only reached its general meaning of 'a soldier' since the beginning of the war; before that it had not advanced far from its original sense of 'hairy' and so 'sturdy.' The 'handy-man,' as a term for a bluejacket, is an interesting parallel.
>
> "*Boche* was hardly known before the war, tho *alboche*, of which it is an abbreviation, was fairly common.
>
> "*Marmite*, which means 'a saucepan,' has now been generally accepted as 'a heavy shell.'
>
> "Less known is *zigouiller*, which has been adopted from the vocabulary of the Apache. It is an expressive word and means to 'stick a knife into,' 'to bayonet.'
>
> "Another imaginative word is *crapouillot*, which means 'a little toad,' and has been hit upon as a suitable name for the squat, little trench mortar.
>
> "*Artiflot* is 'a gunner'; it is a combination of *artilleur* and *fiflot*, which means 'a common soldier.'
>
> "*Boulot*, which suggests a log of wood, has come to mean 'work'; *faire du bon boulot* is 'to do good work,' the original idea being probably that of sawing.
>
> "There are many more to be culled from soldiers' letters, or from the extracts published from the trench newspapers, of which there are now quite a number. The best-known is the *Echo des Marmites*, which is produced somewhere near Reims. . . . Another founded recently is the *Télé-Mèle*, which is produced by a section of telegraphists, and borrows its title, with altered spelling, from *The Daily Mail*."

The swagger that underlies most of these words may point to the psychological influence that wars are said to exert on mustaches. The same *Times* editorial continues:

> "It was the Templars, it is said, who revived mustaches. They had fallen out of use some time since Cæsar found our British ancestors going to battle in a neat uniform of woad and shaved all over 'except the head and the upper lip.' But, intimately tho the history of the mustache is connected with that of war, and fascinating tho the subject must be to every thoughtful student of manners, we can but note that the habit of wearing mustaches had quite died out until the French warriors again brought the practise back, with many other Italian fashions, after the earlier '*guerres d'Italie*'; while in England, after divers vicissitudes, it was extended, if we remember, from cavalry officers to civilians after the Crimean War."

## PADEREWSKI'S MUSIC STILLED BY WAR

THE GREAT PIANIST, Paderewski, has come among us in the interests of his afflicted Poland. His piano is silent and must remain so, for like Maeterlinck, he says, while the war lasts his "heart and brain are too full of other things." He has pondered deeply upon the probable influence of the war on music, as on art and life in general, he tells a writer in *Musical America* (New York), but he does not pretend to "see the solution clearly in all its complexities." Of one thing he does feel convinced, he declares, "that the art of music will react to this supreme tragedy of humanity by acquiring qualities of simplicity such as it has long since renounced." To this end material conditions may be counted on to supply strong incentive:

> "For a time, at all events, the mammoth size of orchestras will in all probability be cut down for want of funds to pay for the maintenance of these huge bodies of instrumentalists for which composers have so long been writing. That must of necessity affect the nature of compositions put forth, to the extent, at least, of reducing swollen instrumentation and excesses of counterpoint.
>
> "At last we shall see the musician put to it to regard primarily what he is expressing, not how he is expressing it. Luxury, the overabundance of means that stifles the spirit, must be discarded before true advancement can take place—and the age which is passing unquestionably gave itself too freely to luxury of one kind or another. In every walk of life, in every function of existence, it has had its baleful effect. In our art, on the one hand, as in our food on the other, we have suffered from this handicap of excess.
>
> "True, much has been written of late; and I should be far from denying the existence of many clever composers. But humanity will feel the need of more than cleverness. What has been given us for a number of years is oratory, not poetry. And by such we can not live, however polished, elegant, and graceful its expression. We may evolve a Beethoven; we may not. But Beethoven is the supreme summit, and we shall also require our small hills and even our valleys. The awakening must bring lesser as well as greater prophets.
>
> "The precedent of history would lead us to look for a great renaissance at the close of this struggle. After the French Revolution came Beethoven, and when the Napoleonic wars ended there emerged Chopin, Schumann, Liszt, Wagner, and lesser tho talented men such as Mendelssohn, Meyerbeer, and others. In poetry, Heine, de Musset, Pushkin, and a number of great Polish writers insufficiently known to other nations sprang up. And in other arts were analogous figures. May we not look for a similar resurgence of the artist-spirit when this catastrophe has run its course? I see no reason to doubt it, since history has a manner of repeating itself."

To another interviewer, Mr. Algernon St. John-Brenon, writing in *The Morning Telegraph* (New York), Mr. Paderewski seems "more philosophic than professional philosopher." He reveals "a range of intellectual interests and a mental grasp remarkable in any man; but still more remarkable in one so many of whose years have been devoted to the mastery of an art and to public performances as countless as they have been exhausting." He did not meet the expectations of his interviewer, however, in showing himself to be "in all things an idealist, a pacifist, and, perhaps in matters concerning war, a Tolstoyan pacifist." To such a suggestion Paderewski replied:

> "I find something false in the pacifism of Tolstoy. It savors to me of doctrine, rather than anything deeper. War is a human instinct, and the alteration of opinion concerning war has taken the direction, not of abolishing war itself, but of a change in the motives for undertaking war. In one age men fought to make slaves that would cultivate for their owners the vast districts of lands that lay idle. When these districts were populated men fought for new lands. To-day they are fighting for markets and for the control of economic forces. One day, perhaps, men will fight for ideas. . . . . .
>
> "As far as art is concerned, war is the calamity and destruction of art. No great art work has been done in periods of violent and far-reaching battle. He who undertakes an important art work must have the opportunity calmly and quickly to gather about him all the forces of his fancy and intelligence, and a long

interspace of time to develop and to perfect the output of his creative mental labor. Nothing should be allowed to distract him. But who can concentrate his powers at such a time as this, when the events of each week seem almost designed at once to fascinate the attention and perturb the brain? Who can create a work of the imagination when the imagination is numbed and blinded? Who can write a drama when an actual and living tragedy greater than he conceives is unfolding in realities itself before his eyes?

"I had retired to Morges, my home near Geneva, last spring, intending to devote myself to some work which I had long in mind, and for engaging in which conditions seemed favorable for the first time in many years, and then—

"Well, I closed my piano, my heart and brain being too full of other things. I have a piano here, too, in my room; there it is, in the corner. I have not played five notes in as many days. I can not, while men, women, and children are suffering and the world is aflame.

"The time will indeed come when I shall have to play again to earn money, for I have, like others richer and poorer, lost nearly all."

PADEREWSKI ARRIVING ON POLAND'S MISSION.

"I can not play," he says, "while men, women, and children are suffering and the world is aflame."

Much has been made in the past of Paderewski's patriotism, says the writer in *Musical America*. Now "the practical revelation of its intensity and fulness is enormously impressive":

"One is struck with the changed appearance of the man; in a year he seems to have gained ten years. A penetrating grief has graved deeper the lines of his face and imprinted on it new furrows. Even the affability and apparent good-humor which he evinced in a brief colloquy with the present writer could not conceal the difference in his aspect.

"Paderewski has a genius for organization, and he will spare no effort to utilize his gifts in this direction on his present American visit. Just how matters will be arranged so as best to assist his compatriots, one must wait a while to see. Centers of relief will be established in a number of the leading cities, and divers methods of securing funds will be tried. It is even mentioned that merchants in various localities will be besought to contribute the proceeds of certain days to the fund. Upon the cooperation of nobody does Paderewski lay greater stress than that of Mme. Sembrich, whose labors have already borne rich fruit.

"'If you imagined all the people of New York State deprived of everything they owned, left a prey to starvation and disease, and hopelessly crusht under the iron heels of contending armies, you might form a slight idea of what the Poles are enduring at present,' declared the artist. 'One of the worst phases of the situation lies in the inability of the inhabitants of one-half of the country to communicate with those in the other. Compared with their lot, even that of the Belgians loses some of its horror, for my unhappy countrymen have no France, Holland, or England in which they can seek refuge.

"'I speak of collecting funds for the amelioration of conditions. But the fact is that, however generous contributions may be, the sum total is bound to fall short of anything like the amount necessary. Nevertheless, we must do the best we can, realizing that whatever we can do is insignificant in comparison with what must be accomplished to achieve even a partial relief. I say this without any feeling of bitterness whatsoever toward the various combatants. My feelings are, first and last, humanitarian. So, I think, should be those of every neutral nation.'"

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A RUINED SINGER—When Paderewski said he should return to piano-playing to recoup the fortune lost through the war he did not strike the tragic note that sounds through the word received from Édouard de Reszké. For many years he was a basso of the Metropolitan Opera Company, and memories of his *Mephistopheles* and his *Hagen* will linger long in the minds of opera-goers. To hear that he has "no fuel, no oil, no coffee"; that, with his fine Polish estates swept over by the blighting war, he takes refuge in a cellar, is to strike home to thousands of Americans the horror of the conflict. This picture of the great singer, with his song stilled by age as well as present griefs, offers no thought of amelioration by a return to an art that once brought fortune as well as fame. The Polish Relief Committee, headed by Madame Sembrich, has published this word from the great tenor, Jean de Reszké, whose home is in Paris:

"My poor brother was unable to get away from the war-zone in time. He wrote this letter several weeks ago, and now I fear he may never survive the terrible hardships. He had plenty of money and a splendid estate, but all were swept away."

The letter referred to shows that there is no leveler like war. Wrote Édouard:

"My dear brother, whether this will ever get through the lines and reach you I do not know. I am sure no man could get through alive, with all this fighting and the continual bombardment going on on every hand.

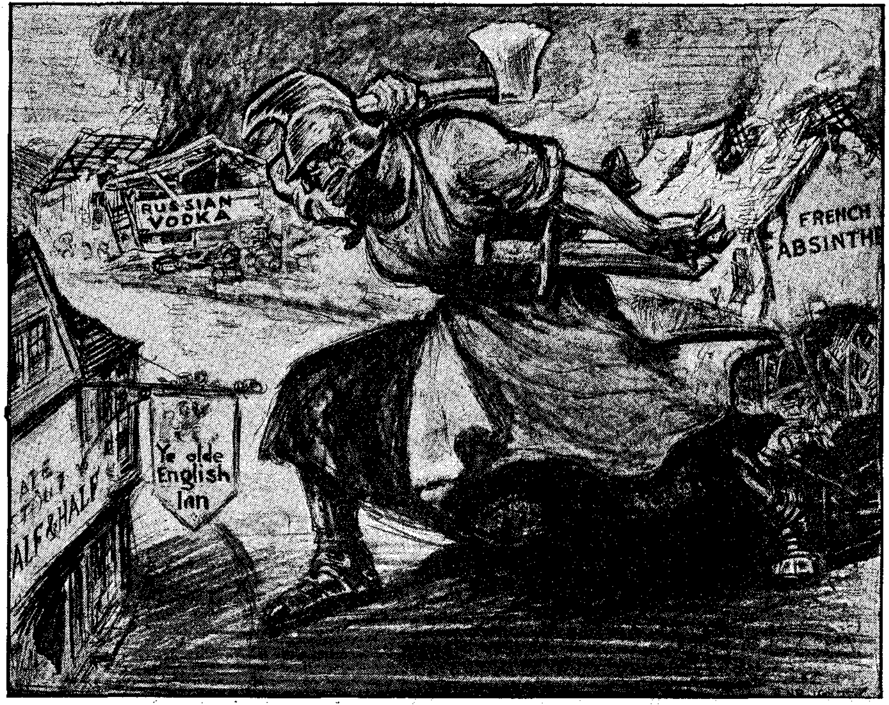
"The war broke with such suddenness that it was impossible to escape. I was forced to remain here on my estate in Garnesk. This part of Poland has been reduced to worse than a desert. All is desolate and every one is suffering. My beautiful estate has met the common fate and been reduced to ashes. I am now living in a cellar with scanty covering. If a shell should drop in it would afford no protection. So fierce has been the fighting here that there have been days when I could not venture forth. We have been between two fires. All Poland needs relief.

"I have no coal, oil, coffee, and only a handful of grain left. Through the cold and the rain I have had but poor shelter, but my lot is the same as that of my fellow countrymen here. Every one is in want; every one is suffering. Many are dead, and many more will die unless aid reaches them soon. Prince Lukouirski and his wife recently reached here and are sharing my cellar with me. Their own beautiful estate has been destroyed, and even the cellar blown to atoms by the shells."

# RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

## FRANCE BANISHING ABSINTH

IT IS EXPECTED that the magnificent results Russia has achieved in banishing vodka will be duplicated in France from the prohibition of the sale of absinth. Five and a half millions have been added to the savings-banks' accounts in Russia, but in France "the benefits to health that will accrue are incalculable and constitute a new source of wealth." The Paris correspondent of the London *Times*, who makes this observation, also adds that "it is more than ever apparent that France, with her dwindling population, still further reduced by war, has need to safeguard her citizens from a disintegrating poison." He proceeds:



HIS LATEST RÔLE.

CARRIE NATION MARS—"No 'arf and 'arf' business about this!"

—Enright in *Harper's Weekly*.

"It needed courage to attack formidable vested interests; it needed patriotism to tamper with the sacred 'liberty of the individual.' That both Chambers, after a short discussion, arrived at prohibition, is evidence that the indictment against absinth was fully proved. And the counts were numerous.

"Some have endeavored to draw an analogy between whisky and absinth, but the latter is much more dangerous on account of its perfume and seductiveness. It insinuates itself, like a subtle poison, and acts directly upon the nervous system. It disturbs the mental balance and leads to crimes of violence. . . . . . . .

"Absinth is a poison more powerful in murderous impulses than any other. Its victims sometimes run amuck in provincial France. In a case under my notice, a laborer, maddened by absinth and armed with a long knife, rushed down a village street not far from Paris. The affrighted inhabitants sheltered in their houses. A stone, flung by a youthful David, struck the madman on the forehead. He was induced to enter a chemist's, where he was placed under chloroform and then handed over to the gendarmes. Instances of the sort might be multiplied to show the effects of absinth."

In the larger centers especially the working classes have been debauched and ruined physically by this subtle poison, whose effects are thus described:

"In the early stages it produces an agreeable feeling of intoxication. By its continued employment the character becomes changed. To the brightness and gaiety of the first effects succeeds a somber brutishness. It is a peculiarity of absinth that it provides some of the characteristics of wine-intoxication with those produced by spirits. Being generally taken on an empty stomach, as an *apéritif*, it affects nutrition and acts directly upon the nervous system. Absinthic drunkenness is accompanied by convulsive phenomena and hyperesthesia, and is thus differentiated from other forms of drunkenness. Other features are the tendency to nervous agitation, insomnia, and nightmares. These are followed by hallucinations and profound mental troubles, which may lead to the Assize Court or to the asylum, or to both.

"In the mental field its misdeeds are notorious and have been denounced by the faculty. Lunacy has doubled, and the expenses connected with it have more than doubled during the past thirty years. The asylums are full, and new ones are needed, unless this measure is going to have an immediate effect upon the numbers of the insane. Insanity exists chiefly where the consumption of this deadly spirit is highest, and, what is worse, the descendants of absinth-drinkers suffer for the sins of the father. The recruiting-boards are often obliged to reject conscripts from absinth-ridden districts, because of mental deficiency and other signs of degeneracy. Thus absinthism makes mad those who suffer from it, and weak-minded the next generation."

Statistics fail to aid in estimating the number of half-insane from absinth indulgence, for the majority go unrecorded until they call attention to themselves through the commission of some crime or become inmates of an asylum. But—

"It is incontrovertible that both absinth-drinking and madness have increased to alarming proportions in thirty years. The consumption in pure alcohol in 1876 was 15,500 hectoliters (a hectoliter being 22 gallons); it was ten times the amount in 1908, and in 1913 had reached the figure of 239,492 hectoliters, representing .60 liter per inhabitant (a liter being 1¾ pints; 4½ liters go to the gallon).

"Yet this consumption is to a great extent localized in the basin of the Rhône and the Seine. The Department of the Bouches-du-Rhône leads with an average of 2.45 liters per head; then come the Var, the Vaucluse, the Rhône, Seine, Seine-et-Oise, Seine-et-Marne, and Seine-Inférieure. These 13 departments absorb more than 65 per cent. of the total consumption of France, tho they contain only one-quarter of the population; and they are richest in those other products of absinth of which I have spoken."

The danger of absinth was noted by Mr. Henri Schmidt, Deputy for the Vosges, at the outbreak of the war, and he is mainly responsible for the present law:

"This salutary movement, being once launched, spread over France, but the prohibition, due to the action of the prefects and military authorities, was not universally observed. Hence an Act was necessary, and it has now passed both Chambers and become the law of the land, enforcing not merely temporary but absolute prohibition. It is one of the most interesting manifestations of that new spirit which has arisen in France. It is significant that it excited no opposition among the public and little among the trade. The latter only stipulated that there should be allowances made for the amount paid in excise on unconsumed stock. Even in Parliament, tho the representative of the absinth industry chaffed M. Schmidt a little, and challenged his figures which would attribute crime and lunacy to the product, there was evident a strong sympathy with the reform, which made easy the task of the introducer of the measure. But M. Schmidt convinced as much by his moderation as by the justice of his cause."

## FROM FRENCH AND GERMAN PULPITS

FROM Protestant pulpits in Germany and France come the same characterizations of the war as a punishment for national sins, and as a cause of religious awakening, which we have noted as issuing from Catholic sources. In the translated excerpts of French sermons appearing in *The Record of Christian Work* (East Northfield, Massachusetts,) are also found fervid pulpit denunciations of the wickedness of the enemy, notably a cry against the destroyers of cathedrals by Pastor Charles Wagner, author of "The Simple Life." In Germany the Protestant press and pulpit call upon the people to repent, much as did the Catholic bishops in the pastoral letter we quoted a few weeks ago. An editorial in *Die Christen-Bote* concludes: "Dear German people, return to the God of thy fathers, and learn again to believe! Come, we will return unto the Lord! Then we will be helped!" And Mr. Franz Zeller, who writes of "Germany's Religious Awakening" in *The Record of Christian Work*, quotes a sermon delivered at Cologne by Dr. Ludwig Schüller, director of the Syrian Orphanage at Jerusalem, in which the war is called a scourge for the German people:

"Through love of pleasure and luxury and service of mammon our nation began to degenerate. In leading homes and circles questionable dances were had and applauded. A new kind of God was invented, an 'impersonal' God, who hears no prayers and does not guide the world, according to his will, with an Almighty hand.

"Then suddenly the lightning fell. The war came. The hour of decision for our people was at hand. Now it was either into perdition or back to the living God. And our people have chosen the good part. We bowed under the mighty hand of God. We confest that we had much to repent and much to restore. The breaking out of the war suddenly found a praying people. It was such a change in the innermost soul (*innersten Seelenstimmung*) of the German people as we all have never yet experienced."

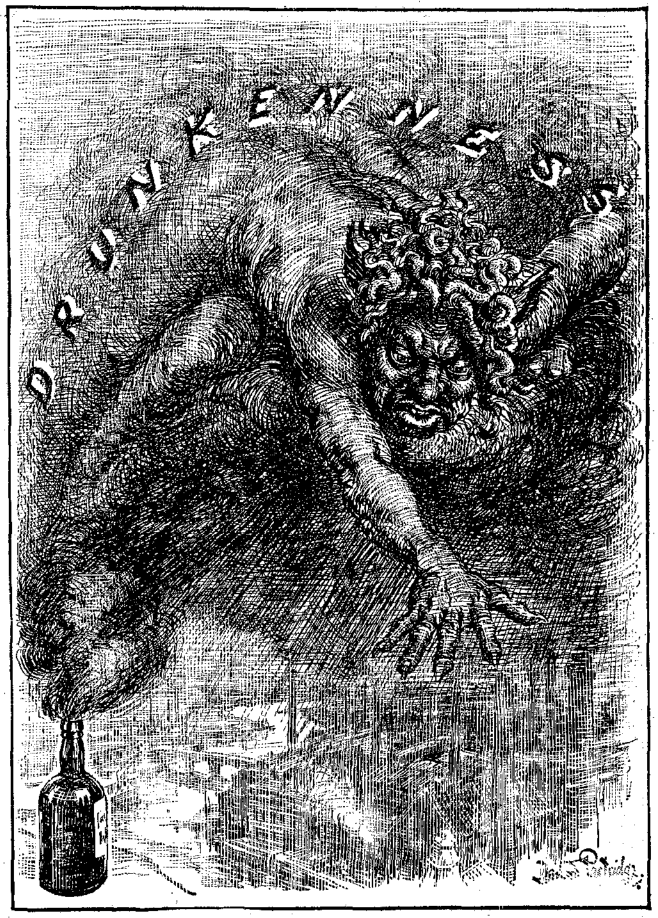
Testifying to the effect of such appeals, Mr. Zeller says he has heard that church services and prayer-meetings have been "attended by such crowds of people as had not been seen in the churches for years, excepting on special days." This writer also tells of the religious awakening among soldiers at the front. We read of the soldier, a man of culture, who came home wounded, and said: "With Goethe's 'Faust' I went out; with the New Testament I came back." From *Deutsche Welt* (Berlin) is taken a description of fighting on the western front, in which the writer tells how the soldier at last fumbles for the Bible or the hymn-book given by the mother or father at home. Many a skeptic begins to think there is a God, after all. "Yes, there is some truth in it; many, many have felt it, and to me, one, a Socialist of reddest hue, has said: 'I am going to go to church again! *Not lehrt beten.*'" (Need teaches to pray.)

So it is in France, whose religious awakening has been so freely discust that this one quotation from a sermon by Wilfred Monod, of the Oratoire, must suffice:

"Who will deny that the French people have passed, during the last months, through one of those moral crises which can end in a radical and healing conversion? Let us have the courage to acknowledge that, in more than one respect, our nation offered certain alarming symptoms of anemia, and even of degeneracy. Philosophers, educators, statesmen, have remarked with horror the progress of tuberculosis, alcoholism, gambling-habits, debauchery, lawlessness, and the spirit of faction. Besides this, the French seemed resigned to their own disappearance. They gave more work to the coffin-makers than to the cradle-makers. . . . . .

"Suddenly the trumpet sounded 'To arms!' . . . . . .

"Then were manifested in the social organism, with surprizing spontaneity, those phenomena of defense which appear in sick persons reacting toward health. As one sees the regenerating cells running by instinct to all the points in the tissues that are most menaced, so the French people grappled the chief measures of prophylaxis and disinfection. The spectacle was wonderful. How quickly and surely the finger was placed on each sore! Prohibition of absinth, the perfidious national poison; prohibition of gambling-machines in the drink-shops; prohibition of clandestine correspondence at the *poste-restante*, by which the post-offices too often become corrupters of morals. And one must recall the early closing of the drink-shops, the aid to the unemployed, the increase of free public food, the suppression of sensationalism in the papers, the cessation of polemics in the press, the reawakening of religious sentiment, the reflecting silence of militant free thought.



THE ENEMY'S ALLY.

—Bernard Partridge in *Punch* (London).

"Such have been the fruits of the trial."

Others train their pulpit artillery on the foe and rival the denunciations of the Old Testament. Paul Stapfer, Dean of the Faculty of Letters in the University of Bordeaux, has been preaching in the place of his pastor, who was summoned to the front. In one sermon, according to the *Record's* account, he paid his respects to the patriotic manifesto of the German scholars and theologians:

"It is the ignoble counterpart of the splendid words of Pascal on the powerlessness of violence against truth. It is the blasphemy against the Holy Spirit which the Gospel has said God does not pardon. It is the restoration of paganism and of the old official religion in which the State is sole divinity."

And Pastor Wagner, the writer of "The Simple Life," preaching in a day when the simple things of life, as well as the elaborate development of modern civilization, are being trampled on, is inspired to these sentences by the destruction at Reims:

"The cathedrals are built upon the Bible. They are the Bible illustrated in sculpture and painting. Their form is a cross. They are built toward the sunrising. They chant the hopes of men and mourn their sorrows. They are of the age when all modern life was in the egg.

"The cathedral was the book, the newspaper, thought itself, before the days of printing. There are in certain corners of the cathedrals little sculptures which a practised eye alone recognizes and knows how to interpret. These are the signature and testament of the heroes of liberty in a time when liberty had not yet acquired citizenship. In a word, the cathedral is both a world of memories and a world of hopes. When one fires and profanes such monuments one profanes not only sanctuaries of a special church and the patrimony of a particular nation, but the sanctuaries of all the churches. One blasphemes against all divinity and all humanity. A horrible crime, indeed, was committed when the black molossian dogs spit and bayed with their unclean voices about the headless saints and the broken windows, and when the shells mingled the blood of the wounded with that of their lay nurses and Sisters of Charity."

## TWO VIEWS OF NON-RESISTANCE

ONE CAN NOT RESIST the impression that Mr. Carnegie spoke more or less academically when he declared that should the Germans attempt to invade us he would walk out to meet them and bid them a hearty welcome. Passive resistance may be entertained as a principle when it is conveniently remote as an expedient of action. Yet it seems to be the belief of one of Britain's leading ethical teachers, Mr. Bertrand Russell, lecturer at Trinity College, Cambridge, who declares that the best way to cure the Germans of aggression is to endure their onslaughts. The policy of non-resistance contains "an immense measure of wisdom, if only men would have the courage to carry it out," he avers in a recent number of *The International Journal of Ethics* (Concord, N. H.). Luxemburg tried it and got off much better than Belgium, which adopted the other method. If France and Great Britain had behaved like Luxemburg, Mr. Russell seems to think nothing very serious would have happened to them. This is a position that would doubtless be received with a smile, if not more, were it not for the writer's eminent position in the world of philosophic thought. As the present war is so largely productive of discussions, this also will interest those who have tried to formulate an ethical theory of the contest. Mr. Russell writes:

"We can not destroy Germany even by a complete military victory, nor, conversely, could Germany destroy England even if our Navy were sunk and London occupied by the Prussians. English civilization, the English language, English manufactures, would still exist, and as a matter of practical politics it would be totally impossible for Germany to establish a tyranny in this country. If the Germans, instead of being resisted by force of arms, had been passively permitted to establish themselves wherever they pleased, the halo of glory and courage surrounding the brutality of military success would have been absent, and public opinion in Germany itself would have rendered any oppression impossible. The history of our own dealings with our Colonies affords abundant examples to show that under such circumstances the refusal of self-government is not possible. In a word, it is the means of repelling hostile aggression which make hostile aggression disastrous and which generate the fear by which hostile nations come to think aggression justified. As between civilized nations, therefore, non-resistance would seem not only a distant religious ideal, but the course of practical wisdom. Only pride and fear stand in the way of its adoption. But the pride of military glory might be overcome by a nobler pride, and the fear might be overcome by a clearer realization of the solidity and indestructibility of a modern civilized nation."

To a writer in *The Westminster Gazette* (London) this seems "indeed the faith that removes mountains." He imagines Mr. Russell assuming that "no nation would ever be aggressive if it were not in a state of unreasoning panic about the precautions of its neighbors." This writer is even more vehement:

"I submit that there is obviously something wrong with a philosophy which comes into this violent collision with the facts of history as commonly conceived, and with the natural human instincts of nine hundred and ninety-nine out of every thousand human beings. The idea that non-resistance would cure aggression is a speculation of a highly mystical order, which gets no countenance from history or experience. Liberty has never been won without conflict or kept by those who were unwilling to defend it at the cost of their lives. We may be sure that a people which was unwilling to resist an invader would be quite unable to win self-government from a conqueror. If the Germans came unopposed to London, we should, like the people of Alsace-Lorraine, pass under the dominion of Prussian bureaucrats, who have so far shown no sign of learning from us the lesson of granting autonomy to their possessions. Mr. Russell's idea that conquest is only made disastrous by the resistance which causes it to be accompanied by loss of life or destruction of property is to my mind utterly unethical. Conquest, in the view of normal men, is a disaster *per se*, which far transcends the acts of violence by which it may be accomplished. For it destroys the human relations, traditions, and loyalties, which normal men count most precious, and establishes relations of subjection and servility, which they most detest.

"It is idle to say that the substitution of German for British control of the British Empire would be compatible with the continuance of the English language, English self-government, or English mercantile prosperity. It might or might not be, and in all probability would only be, if the English, after being conquered, recovered enough strength to fight their conquerors for these privileges. But, unquestionably it would have profound and far-reaching effects, and all of them, from the English point of view, in the last degree calamitous.

"Thus, while Mr. Russell calls his article 'The Ethics of War,' his analysis is most defective on its ethical side. To get to the ethical roots of the matter we must begin by acknowledging that there are certain things for which men care more than they care for their lives. This is the guiding motive of wars for principles and wars for self-defense, and even tho moral standards vary and the principles of one generation may seem superstitious to the next, that is still the greatest fact about human nature, and it must be rated as of the highest ethical value. We shall make no progress in this analysis until we realize how far this ideal element enters into war. It is not the pride of military glory which makes men fight for their soil, or their homes, or resist a tyranny in arms, but affection, loyalty, and a sense of human worth and dignity. There is no 'nobler pride' which will 'overcome' these emotions, and the idea that modern nations, any more than ancient or medieval, will prove indestructible without them is an illusion.

"If we want to get rid of war, and to find some more rational way of litigating human differences, we must begin by recognizing the reality and high value of all these emotions, and we must throw the blame on the aggressor who violates them, and not on the victim who resists him. The contrary process, which lets hostile aggression go free and saddles its victim with the disasters of war, inverts all the ethical standards and throws us on a hopelessly false track. Ultimately, this line of reasoning leads to abolishing the police and letting burglars have the run of our houses, in the hope that their hearts may be softened by witnessing the helplessness of their victims. It is, in fact, philosophical anarchism, and as fatal to any law and justice resting on force in civil life as to the use of force between nations."

Another opponent of Mr. Russell's theories is Prof. Ralph Barton Perry, of Harvard, who takes up and controverts one after another Mr. Russell's specific opinions, and yet gives his assent to Mr. Russell's general and underlying opinion that "the way of mercy is the way of happiness for all":

"This opinion is abundantly verified by human experience, past and present, and is rapidly coming to be a common premise from which all philosophically minded persons argue. War is an unmitigated calamity. It is not to be praised, but denounced; it is not even to be tolerated and idealized as a natural necessity, but is rather to be hunted to its sources and eradicated like a loathsome and destructive disease. . . . There is a curious inversion of emphasis in Mr. Russell's article. It is not impossible that a distrust of vulgar opinion should lead a nicely analytical and cautiously reflective mind to exaggerate whatever is contrary to the general prejudice. It may even lead one to dwell at length upon the immoderate indignation of the victim, while the fury of the assailant rages unrebuked. It is doubtless the principal task of the philosopher to offset the bias of the multitude and resist the current that sweeps by him. But it sometimes happens that the common opinion is correct, and that even such blind passions as patriotism and righteous indignation will be found working for the general good."

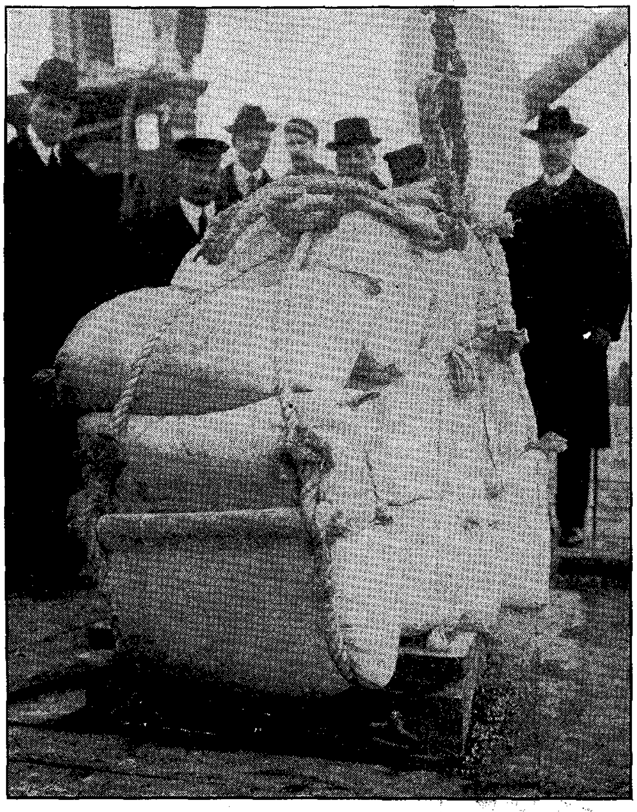
# HOW BELGIUM RECEIVED THE "LITERARY DIGEST" FLOUR

"I SAW the LITERARY DIGEST flour stowed in the hold of the Belgian relief steamship *Lynorta* at Norfolk, Va.," writes James M. Bennett, of the Roanoke (Va.) *Times* and *World-News;* "I was aboard the *Lynorta* when she steamed for Rotterdam on January 10; I saw the flour taken out of the *Lynorta* at Rotterdam; I saw it loaded into cars and shipped into Belgium; I saw the cars arrive in Liége; I saw the flour made into bread; I saw the loaves given to the hungry thousands, and I followed some of them into their homes and saw them eat the food sent them by the thousands of readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST."

Describing in detail what he saw of the terrible need of Belgium and of the work of the Commission for Relief in Belgium, in distributing the flour bought with the subscriptions of our readers and of the many other Americans who answered the appeal for help, Mr. Bennett continues:

"I SAW THE LOAVES GIVEN TO THE HUNGRY THOUSANDS."

Mr. James M. Bennett, who saw the flour made into bread and visited the Belgians in their homes and "saw them eat the food sent them by thousands of readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST."



UNLOADING THE FLOUR AT ROTTERDAM.

On the reader's right, with the cane, is Col. Soren Listoe, American consul-general at Rotterdam. The one with the soft hat, on the left, is Mr. C. A. Young, Rotterdam manager for the American Commission for Relief in Belgium. The man wearing the cap is Captain Waring of the *Lynorta*. Directly behind the bags of flour and wearing the square top hat is Mr. Bennett, who tells the story.

"If the average American were asked who was running the biggest food-supply on earth, he would probably name one of the great Chicago packing-firms. If he thought a little further, he might say the commissariat of the German or Allied armies. But he would be mistaken. The biggest food business in the world is an American institution. It was organized by eight Americans in London, on October 22, 1914. It is feeding 7,000,000 people who would have no food to-day but for its work. Its helpers number tens of thousands. It has more than sixty ships. It operates hundreds of canal-boats. It has its own flag, internationally recognized, and deals direct with great governments. It is handling millions of dollars at an expense of less than 2 per cent. of the turnover. Yet it has no capital, and no income, except that what it begs. It may be termed, in fact, the biggest begging business as well as the biggest food business. It is the Commission for Relief in Belgium.

"When the war is over, there will be the finest possible subject for the ablest historian in the Commission's work. It is making—it has made—a record for humanity and for this Republic of which Americans can never cease to be proud.

"Belgium's bread-line is a long stream of humanity. The Commission is feeding about 1,700,000 persons, and it is estimated that the bread-line is 600 miles long. It is increasing in length as the days go by.

"Belgians who had a little money when the war came have 'strung it out' as long as possible. Each day the little store of cash of hundreds of persons becomes depleted. They can not buy more food. The bread-line is their only refuge.

"Words fail when one tries to write of the expressions of wo on the faces of these stricken people as they wait in their turn for bread. Hunger is there, its imprint is on their faces; want is there, shown in their patched and worn clothing. Despair is there, for they know not what the morrow will bring. Above it all, however, rising as a brilliant sun to dispel the rays of unhappiness, is the faith of the people. Belgium's faith is an example to all the peoples of the world.

"It was the saddest and most heartrending sight I had ever seen. It seemed there were thousands in line. They were waiting for a loaf of bread. Their plight stirred me deeply as I looked into their faces. Men, women, and children were there. Black was the predominating garb. They were wearing outward signs of sorrow for the men who had gone forth to war, and I wondered what heartaches were in that long line of humanity as it stood there waiting for the food that the people of America had sent to them.

"I noticed many aged men and women holding out their hands for the loaves of America's bounty. Girls and boys of tender years were there. Some were scantily clad, and the wintry winds seemed to chill them. I saw several of them shiver.

"As the bread-line passed the distributing-point, the recipients heard words of cheer from the Americans and Belgians who were giving out the supplies. 'There's lots more,' was the favorite expression. This brought a smile to the faces of many, as they replied, '*Merci, m'sieu!*'

"It was comforting to realize that America's great arm of charity had reached out and saved these people from starvation. I'll never forget that bread-line. Who with a heart could see so much misery without a feeling of great pity?

"Wherever I went in Belgium, there was that same long line of hungry ones waiting for bread. Many times I saw in the line men and women just as well drest as you and I. In their faces was the look of utter hopelessness, for they did not then know how long the Commission for Relief in Belgium could continue to keep up the supplies, or how long it would be before they must starve. I saw Cardinal Mercier in Malines—I shall never forget his face as long as I live—and he put into words what I saw in the faces of the people. 'If you in America don't continue to send us food,' said he, 'we shall starve.'

"That is the story of the nation in a nutshell. Everywhere I went there was the cry, 'More! More!'

"Don't think the poor Belgians are ungrateful, however. We flew a little Stars and Stripes on our motor, and hundreds of women came up and kissed it. Little children fingered it lovingly. In Brussels

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they are talking of putting up a monument to mark the gratitude of Belgium to America.

"I was in the badly damaged city of Dinant, near the French border; after I had taken lunch in a small hotel, one end of which had been shot away, the wife of the proprietor gave me a German shrapnel-shell that had torn its way through the wall of the hotel and into her bedroom.

"'Take it to America, sir,' she said, 'as a souvenir of poor Dinant. Oh, sir, we Belgians love your people. Without them thousands of us would have perished of hunger. God bless America!'

"Getting into Belgium is not a summer-day's pastime. Few persons can accomplish it, for Germany has shut the door with a slam. Some few business men are going in, but it is such a hard job to get over the border that only the daring spirits are attempting it.

"When I left Roanoke, some of my friends said: 'You won't get into Belgium; they don't want newspaper men there.' I turned this over in my mind several times while the *Lynorta* was steaming across the Atlantic during those stormy days in January, and when the ship reached Rotterdam, after the voyage of twenty-one days from Norfolk, I knew I just had to cross the Holland border into Belgium.

"While I was in my hotel in Rotterdam, trying to get my 'land-legs' the clerk said to me: 'The American consul-general and the Rotterdam manager of the Commission for Relief in Belgium called to see you an hour ago, sir,' and told me the callers would return. About two o'clock they came. One was Col. Soren Listoe, the consul, and the other, Mr. C. A. Young. After we had talked fifteen or twenty minutes, Mr. Young asked: 'Mr. Bennett, when will you be ready to go into Belgium?' Trying to conceal my surprize, I mentioned the morrow morning.

"I explained to Mr. Young that I was a newspaper man. This proved a stumbling-block, but he finally found on my passport the statement that I desired to go into Belgium to observe the distribution of relief-supplies.

"'That will let you in,' said Mr. Young, 'but we ask you to promise not to write anything of the stories you will hear about the Germans?' I promised. It was unnecessary, because I heard but little to the detriment of the Germans, and I took that little at a big discount. The Germans are not taking a crumb of food that the Commission is sending in. So far as I could see, the Germans are honestly helping."

Of his experiences in Liége, where he saw the LITERARY DIGEST flour actually distributed, Mr. Bennett writes:

"It was a sad but rare privilege to have been in the stricken city of Liége on February 8, when the shipment of seventeen cars of flour arrived from Rotterdam. Accompanied by Colonel Listoe, I saw the long, long bread-line—the most poignantly desolate of all those I saw in Belgium—in what had but recently been a thriving city, now called Lüttich and under German military rule. It was the patient line of humanity of all ages waiting for the bread that had been given to them by the readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST. As I looked at them tears came to my eyes. War has taken toll of their loved ones, and deprived them of their livelihood, and sent them to seek charity. If, among the contributors to the fund, there is any one who made a sacrifice, it was made in a noble cause. I realized this as I stood there on the sidewalk in Liége and saw the people reach out their hands and receive the loaves.

"While I was in Liége I saw the widow of Jean Banfon. Jean was an expert machinist. He earned a good wage, and with it he was caring for a wife and five children. They lived in a vine-covered cottage in the suburbs, right under the guns of one of the great forts. Peace, prosperity, and plenty were theirs. Then the war came. Jean Banfon laid aside his tools and shouldered a rifle. He went to the war. He did not return.

"Soon the widow's few francs were gone. Want knocked at the door. The great hand of American charity saved this family, among thousands of others, from starvation. I saw the widow of Jean Banfon and the five children. They stood in the long, long line, waiting for a loaf of American bread to be doled out to each of them.

"I was informed by Mr. G. S. Jackson, a young American who was in charge of the relief-work in Liége, that there were about 175,000 persons who were entirely dependent upon the bounty of the American people for their daily food. In the whole province of Liége, Mr. Jackson said, daily supplies were being given out to 250,000 persons.

"When I heard this I gained an intimate knowledge of the great need of a people who can not help themselves. I was glad and proud that I came from the land where the people had opened their hearts and purses to send help in time of terrible stress; I was glad that it was my privilege to be counted among the readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST, which has given so freely of its money and valuable space to help succor the stricken people of this sad country."

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**Fellow-Feeling.**—The pale-faced passenger looked out of the car windows with exceeding interest. Finally he turned to his seatmate:

"You likely think I never rode in the cars before," he said, "but the fact is, pardner, I just got out of the pen this mornin', an' it does me good to look around. It is goin' to be mighty tough, tho, facin' my old-time friends. I s'pose, tho, you ain't got much idee how a man feels in a case like that?"

"Perhaps I have a better idea of your feelings than you think," said the other gentleman with a sad smile. "I am just getting home from Congress."—*New York Evening Post.*

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### BEWARE OF SUBSCRIPTION SWINDLERS!

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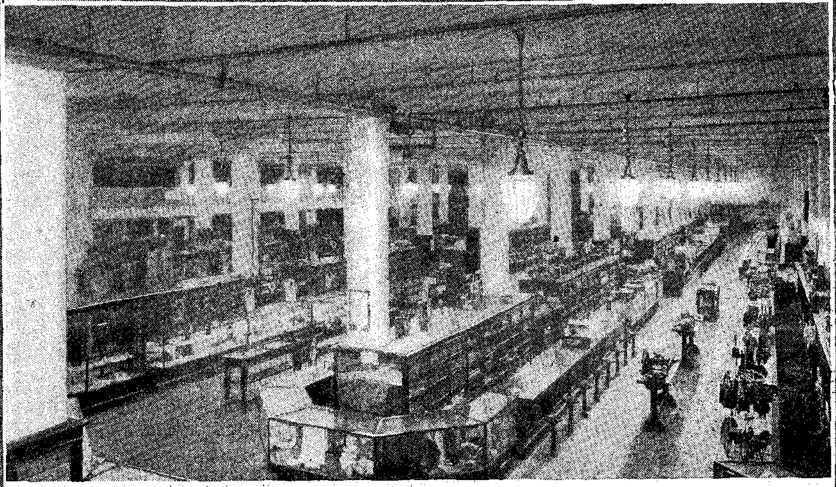

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Poor Light for Loss

Good Light to make buying easy for customers.

Good Light to enable your employees to do their best—more work; better work. Poor light to hinder them—less work; more mistakes; more headaches and "days off".

Good light for the best use of high-price equipment, high-price labor and high-price space. Poor light for the worst use.

Good light for profit. Poor light for loss.

Alba Lighting Equipment
for Good Light

Alba for light that is easy on the eyes. Alba to distribute the light to where employees need it. Alba to help them see better, work better, feel better. Alba for increased efficiency and fewer mistakes.

Alba to save you money—more light from the same current or the same light from less current.

These Pamphlets for Everyone

Your home or business needs light suited to your particular requirements. The Pamphlets listed below tell how to get good light. Ask for the ones which interest you. We will also send a Portfolio of Suggestions for your particular need.

1-Homes
2-Department Stores
3-Restaurants
4-Stores
5-Offices
6-Clubs
7-Hotels
8-Banks
9-Theatres
10-Hospitals
11-Churches

The coupon is for your convenience ☞

Macbeth-Evans Glass Co
Pittsburgh

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

Sales and Showrooms also in New York
Chicago, Philadelphia
St Louis, Boston, Cincinnati
Cleveland, Dallas, San Francisco
Macbeth Evans Glass Co
Ltd Toronto

FOLD, TEAR OFF, FILL IN, MAIL

O
5-15

Send me Individual Suggestions and Lighting Information on Subjects

No. ..............

Name ..............................

Street ..............................

City and State ..............................

Macbeth-Evans Glass Co Pittsburgh

When You Buy Shotgun Shells

YOU probably have a favorite brand of shells. You ask for them by name when you buy. But has it ever occurred to you that the maker and loader of those shells expects you to go further than that?

He knows that there is a difference in shotgun powders. He knows that experienced men, old hands with a shotgun, buy not only shells, *but also powder, by name.*

So for your convenience he uses various recognized brands of powder in loading. For your guidance he prints the name of the powder with which a box of shells is loaded upon the top wad of every shell and on the outside of the box.

The next time you buy shells ask for

**Infallible**
**Smokeless Shotgun Powder**

It will improve your shooting either at the traps or in the field. It is a powder of unusual uniformity. You always know what to expect when you shoot it.

It gives uniformity in recoil, and *light* recoil. It gives uniformity in patterns, and *even* patterns. It gives uniformity in velocity, and *high* velocity. It is water-proof, weather-proof, and age-proof. You can depend upon it always. When you buy shells ask for Infallible Smokeless Shotgun Powder. Look for the name on the wad and on the box.

Get these two interesting books: "Trapshooting" treats of this delightful sport from the viewpoint of the veteran and the beginner. "Hercules Sporting Powders" is of interest to every one who owns a rifle, shotgun or revolver. Free for the asking. Write for your copies today.

**HERCULES POWDER CO.**
1-5 W. 11th Street
Wilmington, Del.

HERCULES POWDERS

# CURRENT POETRY

JUST what is the Celtic quality in literature? Not even Matthew Arnold could define it satisfactorily, yet its presence may be recognized by the veriest tyro of criticism. This week we have the privilege of quoting a poem which breathes the very spirit of Celtic fancy—"He Whom A Dream Hath Possest," by Shaemas O Sheel, whose first book, "The Blossomy Bough," won high praise on its appearance several years ago. There is nothing that can be pointed out as distinctively Celtic about the imagery or idiom of this poem, not does it celebrate any of ancient Ireland's gods and heroes. Yet it is thoroughly and unmistakably Celtic. We take it from Mr. O Sheel's new book, "The Light Feet of Goats" (The Franklin Press, Inc., 209 West 38th Street, New York).

## HE WHOM A DREAM HATH POSSEST

By Shaemas O Sheel

He whom a dream hath possest knoweth no more of doubting,
For mist and the blowing of winds and the mouthing of words he scorns;
Not the sinuous speech of schools he hears, but a knightly shouting,
And never comes darkness down, yet he greeteth a million morns.

He whom a dream hath possest knoweth no more of roaming;
All roads and the flowing of waves and the speediest flight he knows,
But wherever his feet are set, his soul is forever homing,
And going, he comes, and coming he heareth a call and goes.

He whom a dream hath possest knoweth no more of sorrow,
At death and the dropping of leaves and the fading of suns he smiles,
For a dream remembers no past and scorns the desire of a morrow,
And a dream in a sea of doom sets surely the ultimate isles.

He whom a dream hath possest treads the impalpable marches,
From the dust of the day's long road he leaps to a laughing star,
And the ruin of worlds that fall he views from eternal arches,
And rides God's battle-field in a flashing and golden car.

Mr. O Sheel has selected an unusual title for his book, which is explained, if not to every mind justified, by these lovely four lines. Many a book of excellent verse has less of the magic of sheer beauty than this quatrain.

## DREAMS AND THE WORLD

By Shaemas O Sheel

I will not lose grasp of the world because of my dream;
Because of my dream I can not lose grasp of the world.
Heed not the ways of the creepers, O dreamers of dreams,
Dreams are the light feet of goats on the crags of the world.

That accomplished maker of lyrics, Mr. Thomas S. Jones, appears this spring with a new and enlarged version of his book, "The Voice in the Silence" (The Mosher Press). Few contemporary poets can turn a sonnet more deftly than the author of "The Rose-Jar," and few can charge it

A Great Constructive Force

TO most of us the thought of explosives immediately suggests the idea of destruction. As a matter of fact explosives are one of the greatest constructive forces in our modern civilization.

Without explosives you would find the world a vastly less pleasant place in which to live.

Without explosives modern mining, modern quarrying, modern building, modern engineering and an important feature of modern farming would be impossible or else have to be carried on at an immense additional expenditure of time and labor.

HERCULES POWDERS

play a most important part in these great branches of the industry. Throughout the U. S. wherever explosives are in demand they are known.

Hercules Powders in their various forms are manufactured with exacting care. Not a shipment leaves a Hercules mill until it has been thoroughly tested.

The enviable reputation they enjoy among those who are familiar with explosives is due to their unfailing high quality and absolute reliability.

Two of our books will probably be of especial interest to you. They are free.

*Progressive Cultivation* explains clearly how Hercules Dynamite will help you produce bigger and better crops.

*Trapshooting* is a profusely illustrated little book that will interest those who already know this wholesome sport as well as those who have yet to enjoy its pleasures. Write today.

**HERCULES POWDER CO.**
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Wilmington, Del.

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with feeling more delicate and sincere. Here is a typical example of his artistry:

### CANDLE-LIGHT

By Thomas S. Jones, Jr.

As in old days of mellow candle-light,
A little flame of gold beside the pane
Where icy branches blowing in the rain
Seem specter figures of a ghostly night;
Yet on the hearth the fire is warm and bright,
The homely kettle steams a soft refrain,
And to one's mind old things rush back again,
Sweet tender things still young in death's despite.

So, when the winter blasts across life's sea
Do beat about my door and shake the walls
Until the house must sink upon the sand,
Then on some magic wind of memory,
Borne swiftly to my heart a whisper falls—
And on my arm the pressure of your hand!

And here is a Wordsworthian lyric as graceful as the lilacs which inspired it. Mr. Jones's directness and simplicity are valuable parts of his poetic equipment.

### BEYOND

By Thomas S. Jones, Jr.

I wonder if the tides of spring
Will always bring me back again
Mute rapture at the simple thing
Of lilacs blowing in the rain?

If so, my heart will ever be
Above all fear, for I shall know
There is a greater mystery
Beyond the time when lilacs blow.

Here is a poem that for sheer beauty equals any the war has produced. The author, known as a brilliant poet, was one of the young Englishmen who went to the relief of Antwerp in Winston Churchill's naval brigade. He died recently of sunstroke in the Dardanelles. The poem appeared in *New Numbers*, a quarterly published by Mr. Brooke, Mr. Lascelles Abercrombie, Mr. John Drinkwater, and Mr. Wilfrid Wilson Gibson.

### IF I SHOULD DIE

By Rupert Brooke

If I should die, think only this of me:
That there's some corner of a foreign field
That is forever England. There shall be
In that rich earth a richer dust concealed;
A dust whom England bore, shaped, made aware,
Gave, once, her flowers to love, her ways to roam,
A body of England's breathing English air,
Washed by the rivers, blest by suns of home.

And think, this heart, all evil shed away,
A pulse in the eternal mind, no less
Gives somewhere back the thoughts by England given;
Her sights and sounds; dreams happy as her day;
And laughter, learnt of friends; and gentleness,
In hearts at peace, under an English heaven.

Professor W. P. Trent, of the English Department of Columbia University, contributes to the *New Yorker Staats-Zeitung* these vigorous lines. They are by no means "neutral" in tone, but they are dignified and thoughtful.

### GERMANY, 1915

By W. P. Trent

Fronting the world, she stands erect
In valor, strength, and self-respect.
The threats and insults of her foes
She answers grim, with scorn and blows.
In peace, a wisely ordered State;
In war, she shows herself as great;

YOU men of action who love freedom of limb and chafe under garment restraint will find this union suit exactly to your liking.

**Wilson Bros**

**Athletic Union Suit**

*Licensed under the Klosed-Krotch Patents*

is made of soft, cool fabrics, sized for roomy fit without any clumsy fullness and made absolutely comfort-perfect by the original patented closed crotch.

Made sleeveless or half sleeves, knee or three-quarter lengths in all the desirable imported and domestic tub-tested woven fabrics. $1.00 and up for men; 50c and up for boys.

Retailers who are seeking to provide the most desirable and up-to-date merchandise for their customers will show you Wilson Bros. garments in the full line of fabric styles.

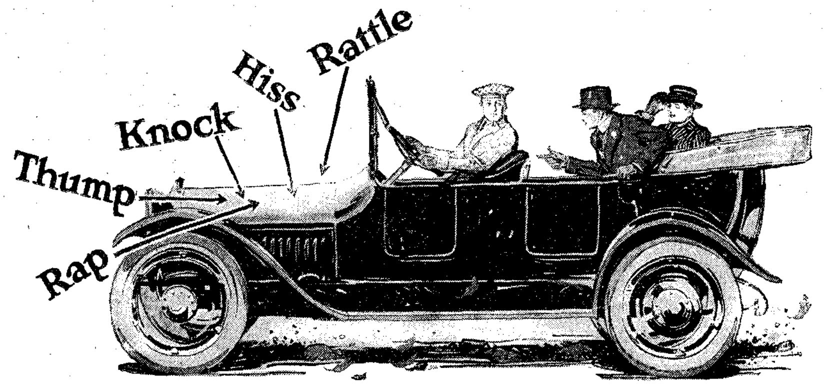
Other furnishings bearing the Wilson Bros mark of quality include Shirts, Gloves, Hosiery, Suspenders, Neckwear, Handkerchiefs, Pajamas, Nightshirts, etc., each line measuring up to the exceptional standard which this house has ever maintained.

*If your dealer does not handle them, write us and we will tell you how to get them.*

Wilson Bros—Chicago

*Look for this Label*

MADE BY Wilson Bros EXCLUSIVELY LICENSED UNDER THE Klosed-Krotch PATENTS OCT. 18 1910



## Why worn motors never "come back"

YOUR smallest expense—lubrication—is your only protection against your heaviest expense—depreciation.

When motor wear comes, it comes to stay. The noises and rattle of worn-down motor parts grow worse—not better.

*Metal worn off by friction is gone forever.* That is why worn motors don't "come back."

A year's supply of the most efficient lubricating oil you can buy will cost you very little more than the cheapest oil on the market—maybe five dollars a year.

As a matter of fact, poor oils "use up" or "wear out" much more quickly than efficient oils—and so cost more than they appear to. And the very fact that they quickly "wear out" should be a warning signal.

Poor "wearing" oil means a quick-wearing motor.

Is it worth your while then to buy a cheap oil and risk serious and permanent depreciation in the value of your car?

It is part of our daily work to analyze the lubricating problems in large manufacturing plants, all over the world, and to specify the oils which will most efficiently meet the conditions in each case.

The same thorough engineering analysis has been put into the study of automobile lubrication.

The condensed lubrication Chart on this page is more than interested advice. It represents the best engineering practice based upon extended scientific research.

Among motorists who are intelligently watching expense, this Chart has for years been a standard guide to correct lubrication. If your car is not listed, a complete Chart will be sent at your request.

A plain question you must decide is this: Will you buy correct lubrication—or pay ultimately for the costly penalties of incorrect lubrication?

### Correct Lubrication

**Explanation:** In the Chart below, the letter opposite the car indicates the grade of Gargoyle Mobiloils that should be used. For example, "A" means Gargoyle Mobiloil "A". "Arc" means Gargoyle Mobiloil "Arctic". The recommendations cover all models of both pleasure and commercial vehicles unless otherwise noted.

| MODEL OF | 1911 | | 1912 | | 1913 | | 1914 | | 1915 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| CARS | Summer | Winter | Summer | Winter | Summer | Winter | Summer | Winter | Summer | Winter |
| Abbott Detroit | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | .... | .... |
| Alco | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| American | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | .... | .... |
| Apperson | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. |
| Auburn (4 cyl) | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | Arc. |
| " (6 cyl) | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. |
| Autocar (2 cyl.) | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. |
| " (4 cyl.) | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Avery | A | E | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | A |
| " (Model C) 1 Ton | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. |
| Buick | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. |
| Cadillac | Arc | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | .... | .... |
| " (8 cyl) | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | Arc. | Arc. |
| Cartercar | A | E | A | E | A | E | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. |
| " Com'l | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Case | A | A | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. |
| Chalmers | A | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc | A | A | Arc. | Arc. |
| Chandler | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. |
| Chase (air) | B | B | B | B | B | B | B | B | B | B |
| " (water) | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. |
| Chesterfield six | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | A | Arc. |
| Chevrolet | .... | .... | .... | .... | A | A | A | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. |
| Cole | A | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. |
| Cunningham | A | A | A | A | A | A | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. |
| Delaunay-Belleville | B | A | B | A | B | A | B | A | .... | .... |
| Detroiter | .... | .... | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | A | A | Arc. |
| " (8 cyl) | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | Arc. | Arc. |
| Dodge | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | E | E |
| E. M. F. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Empire | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. |
| Fiat | B | A | A | A | B | A | B | A | B | A |
| Flanders | E | E | Arc. | Arc. | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| " (6 cyl.) | .... | .... | .... | .... | Arc. | Arc | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Ford | E | E | E | E | E | E | E | E | E | E |
| Franklin | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | A | A | A |
| " Com'l | B | A | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Garford | A | E | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| " Com'l | A | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | A | A | .... | .... |
| Grant | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. |
| Havers | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | A | .... | .... |
| " (Model 6-60) | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | Arc. | Arc. | .... | .... |
| Haynes | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. |
| Hudson | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. |
| Hupmobile | .... | .... | .... | .... | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. |
| " (Model 20) | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| I. H. C. (air) | .... | .... | .... | .... | B | A | B | A | B | A |
| " (water) | .... | .... | .... | .... | A | A | A | A | A | A |
| International | B | B | B | A | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Interstate | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Jackson | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. |
| Jeffery | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | A | A | A | Arc. |
| Kelly Springfield | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | A | A | A | A |
| King | A | E | A | E | A | E | A | A | A | Arc. |
| " (8 cyl) | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | Arc. | Arc. |
| Kissel Kar | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. |
| " " Com'l | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. |
| " " (Model 48) | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | A | A | A | A |
| Kline Kar | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc | A | Arc. | A | Arc. |
| Knox | B | A | B | A | B | A | B | A | B | A |
| Krit | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | Arc. |
| Lippard Stewart | .... | .... | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. |
| Locomobile | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | E | E | E | E |
| Lozier | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | A | Arc. | .... | .... |
| Lyons Knight | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | A | A | B | A |
| Mack | A | E | E | E | E | E | A | E | A | E |
| " (Model S) | .... | .... | .... | .... | A | A | A | A | A | A |
| Marion | A | E | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. |
| Marmon | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. |
| Maxwell | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. |
| Mercer | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. |
| " (22-70 Series) | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | Arc. | Arc. |
| Metz | B | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. |
| Mitchell | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc | A | Arc. |
| Moline | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| " Knight | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | A | A | A | A |
| Moon (4 cyl.) | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | A | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. |
| " (6 cyl.) | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. |
| National | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | Arc. |
| Oakland | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. |
| Oldsmobile | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. |
| Overland | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. |
| Packard | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. |
| Paige | A | Arc. | A | E | A | E | A | A | A | Arc. |
| " (6 cyl) | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | Arc. | Arc. |
| Pathfinder | .... | .... | .... | .... | A | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. |
| Peerless | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. |
| Pierce Arrow | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. |
| " " Com'l | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. |
| Pope Hartford | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | .... | .... |
| Premier | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. |
| Rambler | A | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Regal | A | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. |
| Renault | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | .... | .... |
| Reo | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. |
| S. G. V. | B | Arc. | B | Arc. | B | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. |
| Saurer | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc |
| Saxon | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | E | E | E | E |
| Selden | A | E | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc |
| Simplex | Arc | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. |
| Speedwell | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | Arc. | Arc | Arc | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. |
| " Mead | .... | .... | .... | .... | A | Arc. | B | A | B | A |
| Stearns | A | Arc | A | Arc. | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| " Knight | .... | .... | A | A | A | A | B | A | B | A |
| " " (Light 4) | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | A | Arc. |
| Stevens Duryea | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. |
| Stoddard-Dayton | A | A | A | A | A | A | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| " " Knight | .... | .... | A | A | A | A | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Studebaker | A | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. |
| Stutz | .... | .... | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | A | A | A | A |
| Velie (4 cyl.) | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. |
| " (6 cyl.) | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. |
| Walter | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | A | A |
| White | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. |
| Willys Knight | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | A | A | B | A |
| " Utility | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | A | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. |
| Winton | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. |

GARGOYLE

**Mobiloils**

*A grade for each type of motor*

In buying Gargoyle Mobiloils from your dealer, it is safest to purchase in original packages. Look for the red Gargoyle on the container. For information, kindly address any inquiry to our nearest office.

The four grades of Gargoyle Mobiloils, for gasoline motor lubrication, purified to remove free carbon, are:

**Gargoyle Mobiloil "A"**
**Gargoyle Mobiloil "B"**
**Gargoyle Mobiloil "E"**
**Gargoyle Mobiloil "Arctic"**

***For Electric Vehicles*** use Gargoyle Mobiloil "A" for motor and enclosed chains. For open chains and differential use Gargoyle Mobiloil "C."

VACUUM OIL COMPANY, Rochester, N. Y., U. S. A.

**Specialists in the manufacture of high-grade lubricants for every class of machinery. Obtainable everywhere in the world**

*DOMESTIC BRANCHES:* Detroit, Boston; New York, Chicago; Philadelphia, Indianapolis; Minneapolis, Pittsburgh

Witness the drenching blood that stains
Polonian, Gallic, Belgian plains,
While Britain's coasts at specters stare
That leap from sea, or drop from air.

The world ere now such marvel saw
Never, and halts 'twixt rage and awe.
Vain rage! This stark, consummate might
Is girt with adamantine right—
The right to live beneath the sun,
The right to hold what has been won
By toil and science, thrift and art,
In camp and farm, in school and mart—
A right which still without avail
Revenge and cant and greed assail.
Before such prowess rage must sink,
And generous minds be bold to think.
Hypocrisy hath here no place;
Barbarian?—that imperial race?
By Heaven, yon Germany, to-day
Holding so splendidly at bay
Those variegated tribes of men,
Is not a thing to hunt and pen!

Enough of blind, hysteric fear,
Enough of menace, vaunt, and sneer,
Enough of ghastly tales untrue!
Give the heroic State her due!
Strength to her arm and to her brow
All glory that the gods allow!

*The Fatherland* prints a new poem by Professor Trent, in honor of Germany's ally. War-poetry would be pleasanter reading if all war-poets had Professor Trent's restraint and dignity.

### AUSTRIA-HUNGARY—1914-1915

By W. P. Trent

O land of many tongues, with past
Chequered, and present overcast;
Land of the Danube rolling strong
Its wooded banks and cliffs along;
Land of broad plains and mountains high,
Of wheat and vines and friendly sky,
Where peasants, gay with song and dance,
Suggest a more exotic France;
Land of great capitals renowned,
Vienna, Buda, Prague, the crowned
City upon the Moldau's stream—
Ah, how I see, as in a dream,
Your beauties and your subtle charms
Threatened with dangers and alarms,
With plague and famine and the dread
Barbarian invader's tread!

Hast thou not since the long ago
Suffered enough of toil and wo?
Hast thou not guarded Europe well
From onsets of the Infidel;
Clifflike amid the mad waves' toss,
O Eastern Bulwark of the Cross?
Hast thou not oft, tho scarce through lust
Of conquest, staggered in the dust
Of sore defeat, and in the gloom
That wraps the Hapsburgs' line of doom?
Couldst thou not turn another page
Of history in this onward age,
And, peaceful, give thy people's laws
And progress, with the world's applause?
Ah, no! before thy portals sate
Incarnate Murder, Greed, and Hate.
And, ere thou couldst avert the blow,
The crown of all thy hopes lay low!

Then in just anger, deep, not rash,
Thou struck'st, and lo! the armed clash
Of jealous nations answered. Now
Thou battlest with undaunted brow
And hand of steel, while at thy side
Thy great Ally, in all the pride
Of patriotic strength, doth stand,
Faithful, impregnable, and grand!

Strike on, strike on, and show the world
Thy fearless banner high unfurled;
Let him who will thy course decry,
Thy valor is thy best reply;
May Przemysl's heroic fall
Prove but a louder battle-call;
And, when subsides the din of arms,
Resume, O Austria, thy charms
Through suffering heightened, and once more
Let Music rule the Danube's shore!

# PERSONAL GLIMPSES

## THE PSYCHOLOGY OF THIS WAR

THE chemist holds a test-tube up to the light, scrutinizes it, sniffs at it, and carefully empties it into a second test-tube standing on his work-bench. The two elements appear antagonistic, they writhe and bubble and seethe, until an explosion shattering the whole experiment seems inevitable. At this point, the chemist pours in a third tube of liquid; a change appears, the mixture cools and changes color and is still. The experiment is finished.

Imagine for a moment that the physical condition of the chemist and his vials and tubes is changed. The laboratory is extended to the dimensions of a universe. The various liquids, salts, and so forth, grouped about on the work-bench, take on the attributes of humanity, or of groups of humanity. The chemist becomes a god. It is not difficult, then, to imagine the consternation that pervades the laboratory when such an experiment is made. To each separate drop and grain the breaking up of the character of the elements fused, necessary to their proper synthesis, is a terrible catastrophe. Where you and I would see harmless bubbles and vapor, they see mangled and tortured molecules. We know that the experiment will soon be over; to them there is no future but uncertainty. They see known quantities of their fellow chemicals fade, disappear, or change beyond recognition, unconscious of the fact that no element or force in the world can cease to exist.

It is of some such analogy that all of us must think, when we consider the psychological aspects of the European War. We begin to see it, rightly or wrongly, as some Titanic chemical experiment, and we wonder whether the chemist is confident of, or merely curious as to, the result. One editor has endeavored to trace the steps of this experiment, and to predict its future course. In the El Paso *Herald* we find this presentation of the matter:

> The war will pass through three chief periods, as follows:
>
> First, the people follow the rulers.
> Secondly, the rulers follow the people.
> Thirdly, growth of democracy.
>
> We are not through with the first chief period yet.
>
> The stages of the war may be divided into somewhat more than a score of chapters, which must be acted and lived through in order, relentless as the cycle of life and death and life again—but hopeful as all growth; thus:
>
> First Chief Period—people follow the rulers.
>
> 1. Confidence.
> 2. Surprize.
> 3. Elation or enthusiasm.
> 4. Chaos.
> 5. Fear.
> 6. Back to savagery.
> 7. Hate.

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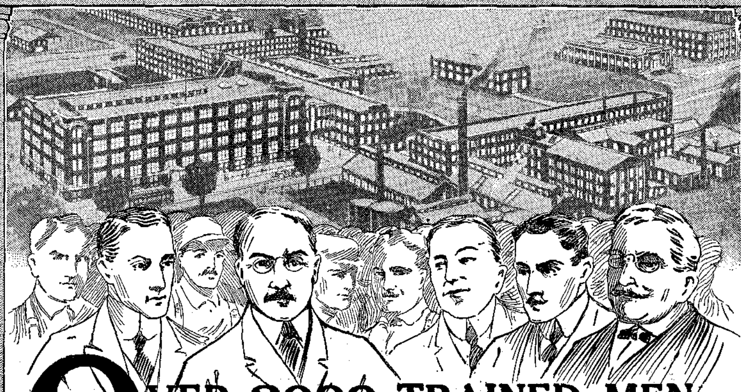

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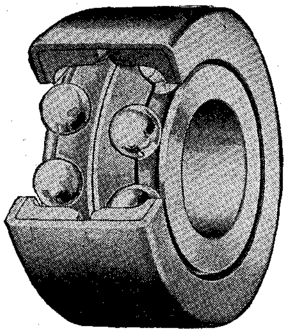

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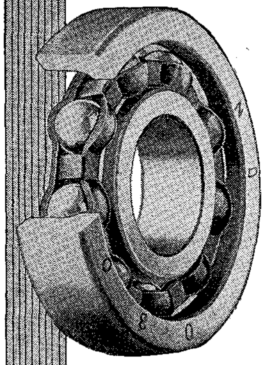

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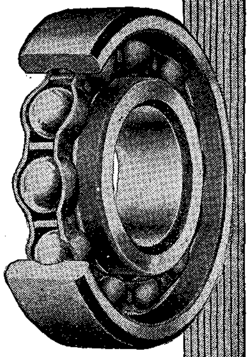

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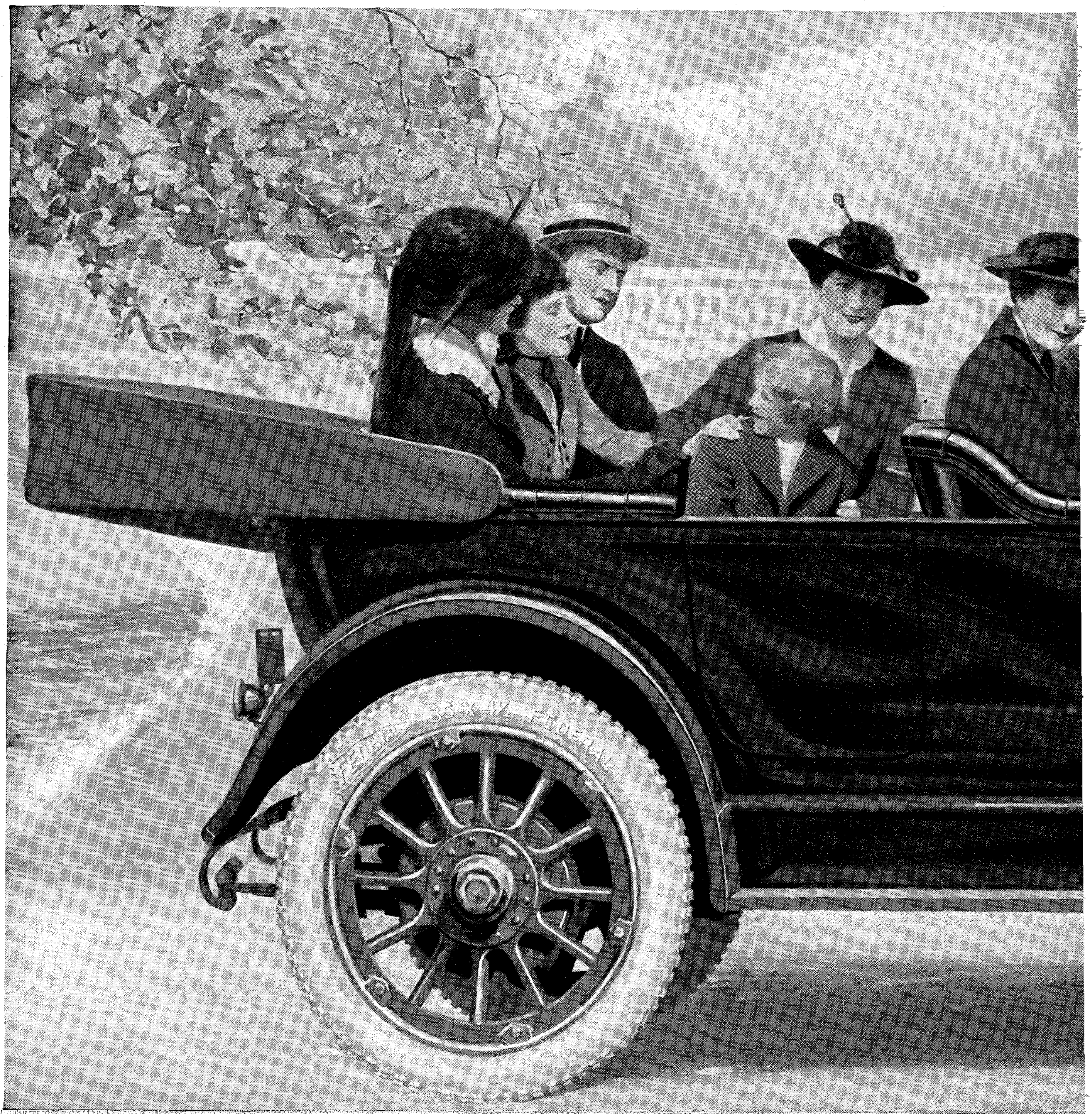

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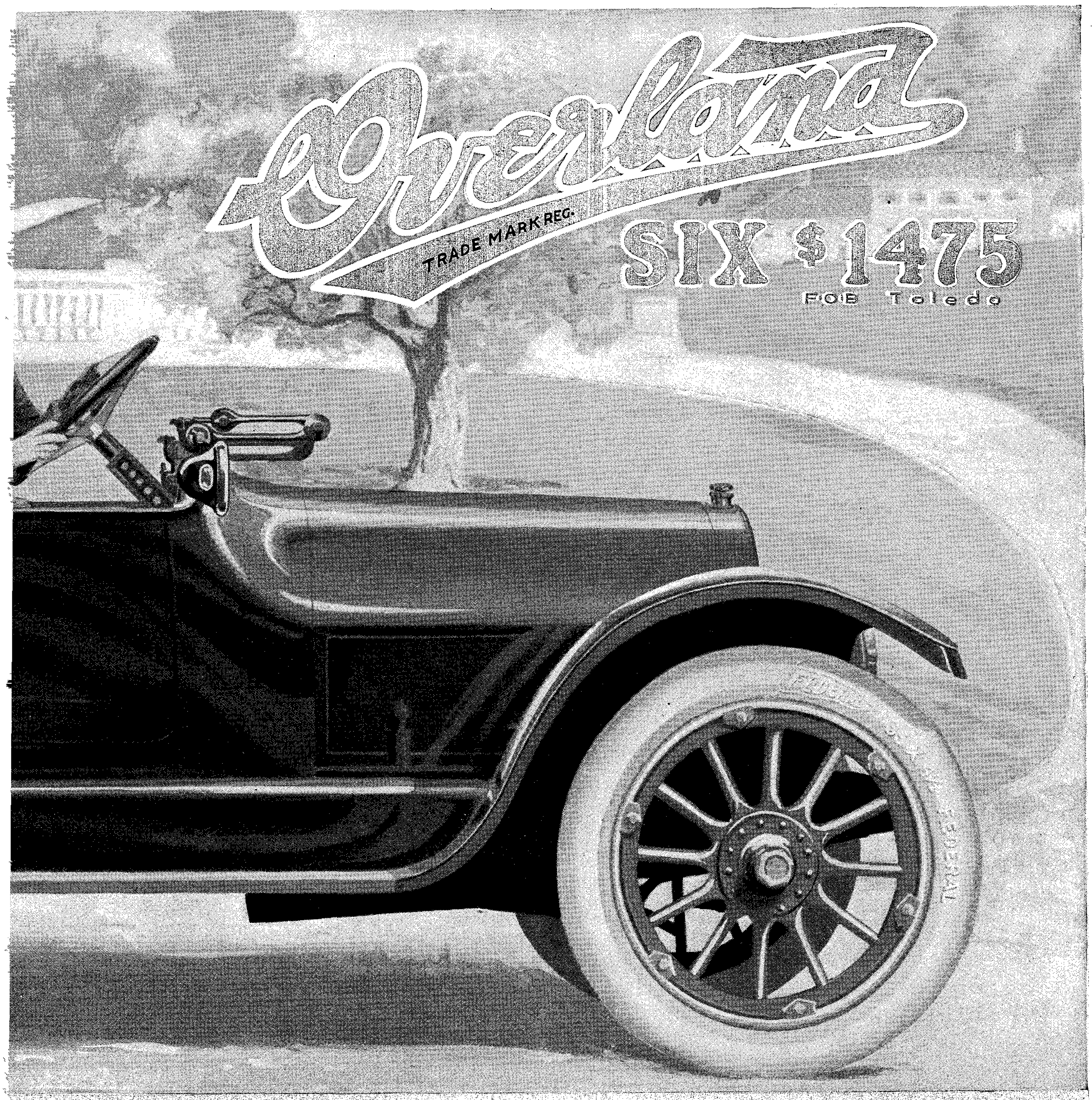

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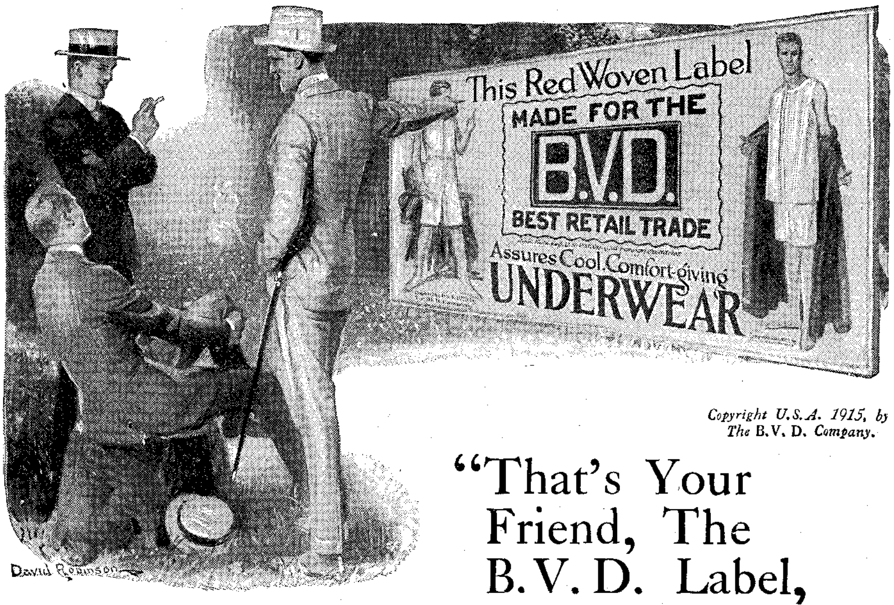

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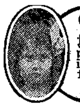

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9. Grim determination.
10. Destructive instinct in full play.
11. Revival of human feeling.
12. Moral heroism.

Second Chief Period—rulers follow the people.

13. Satiation.
14. Doubt.
15. Intellectual renaissance.
16. Intense economic strain.
17. Internal division and dissension.
18. Return of common sense.
19. Sober debate.

Third Chief Period—growth of democracy.

20. Adjustment.
21. Rebuilding and replacement of values destroyed.
22. New outbreaks of old sores, mutual jealousy and fear.
23. Restoration of rational human relations.
24. Period of more or less peaceable progress—one short step up.

Then—

25. Wars again, on important scale.
26. The whole cycle over again.
27. Another short, slow, and painful step upward in human development.

Where we are now in this program is, of course, problematical. Not long ago we were apparently at "10"; we may be approaching "11," or even have attained it in part. Certain events in the current news suggest that some of the combatants have reached "14," and there is little doubt but that Turkey, for one, is now at "13." The editor appends his own deductions from the table:

We have passed "1" to "5" inclusive.

Stages "6," "7," "8," and "9" are still unfinished, "8" will not be lost, but the others will wane and die, along with "10."

There are faint signs of "11"—the revival of human feeling.

Stages "10" to "14" inclusive will last well into or through the year 1915. Meanwhile "15" and "16" will have begun.

Stage "17" may come this year, but it is probably due in 1916—the breaking of national solidarity, now so utterly formidable, among all the belligerents.

Unless "17" becomes operative sooner than expected or a miracle happens—in either case to be followed normally by "18" and "19"—stage "20" will be due to begin in 1917, and this stage may last several years, while the war goes on with diminished ferocity.

Stage "21" should begin by 1919, perhaps a little sooner. It will last from five to ten years.

Then "22" will supervene.

Stage "23" should be reached, in the normal course of things, in 35 to 50 years.

Stage "24" may extend from 30 to 50 years beyond "23."

Then new outbreaks, either isolated and sporadic over a long period, corresponding to the almost continual war throughout all ages, or intense, general, and concentrated, like the present fury.

In this war, nobody will be crusht, nobody will be beaten. After Germany, despite all successes of her antagonists, shall have won a few great victories on land or sea—as in the nature of things she must—she will let it be known that she will listen to proposals for peace on the part of the Allies; and Germany will not be humiliated,

> and she will have a good deal to say in arranging the terms of peace.
>
> It will be a "dogfall," so far as military results are concerned, and it is idle to think that any peace can be half-way permanent that involves despoliation on the part of either side.
>
> Germany will not quit a loser, and she can not win in the long run. There will be an adjustment, but considering the war as a whole, there will be no overwhelming victory for the arms of either side, to make possible the imposition of any humiliating terms. When the stages "18" and "19"—return of common sense, and sober debate—shall have been reached, there will be an end of the "big talk" on either side, and old Gen. Compromise will take charge of the negotiations.
>
> Nevertheless, out of it all will come a real victory, a threefold victory for the human race.
>
> First, a telling stroke against hypocrisy, intellectual, religious, and moral hypocrisy.
>
> Secondly, a new impetus to the power of democracy.
>
> Thirdly, the rise of a new spirit of human brotherhood and service to the race as the most rational way to serve one's own personal welfare and one's State.

It is, comments the editor, the beginning as well as the end of an epoch; and as this is the greatest war in many respects that the world has ever known, so may we reasonably expect the transition from the old to the new, as a result of the conflict, to attain tremendous proportions. Considering the struggle in broad terms, and endeavoring to spell out something of the net result for the world, the writer continues:

> It involves the greatest tax, physical, moral, intellectual, spiritual, economic, ever laid upon the human race, when we consider only the numbers and areas engaged and the values at stake; tho it is probable that the physical and economic strain is less in proportion to resources and numbers than was imposed by more than one world-struggle in past ages.
>
> The final result of this war, in material things, such as maps (or empire) and commerce, will not be so revolutionary as the final result of such wars—for example—as those which established and destroyed imperial Rome, or imperial Islam, or imperial Spain. But the final results of this war in the domains moral, intellectual, and spiritual will be more revolutionary than those of any previous war in the world's history—comparable, in fact, as to revolutionary significance, only with the invention of language, the discovery of the arts, the formulation of the physical sciences, the development of philosophy and law, the dawn of democracy, the coming of Christianity into being as a world-force, the suppression of barbaric nomadism, and the application of mechanical power to transportation.
>
> The greatest result we look for, from this war, is the blow it will deliver against hypocrisy—intellectual, religious, and moral hypocrisy.
>
> And that effect, righteously destructive, will be followed by a renaissance of rationalism, tho on a plane infinitely higher than any pseudorationalism the world ever knew before.
>
> The war became necessary in the cycle of things, and its net result will be to lift

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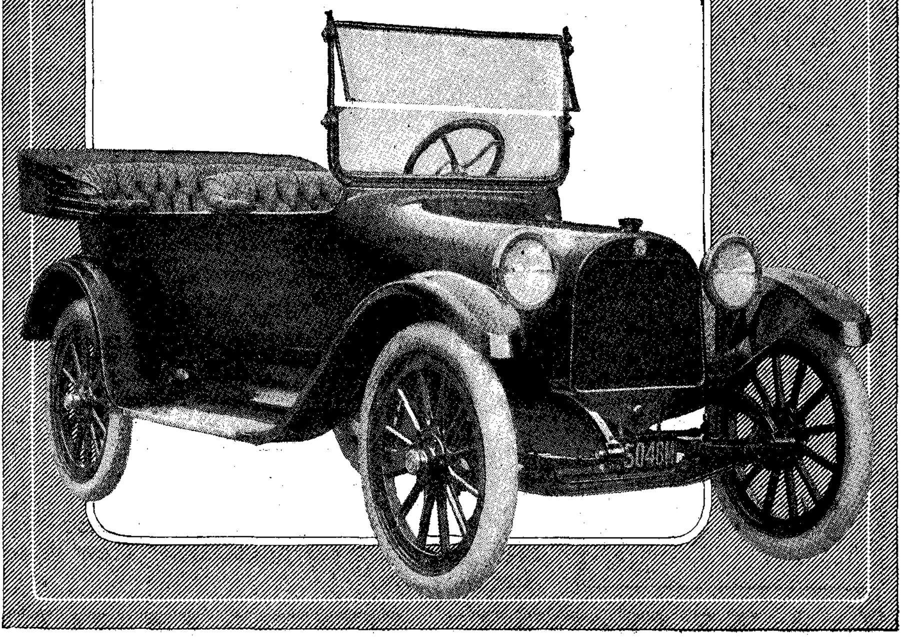

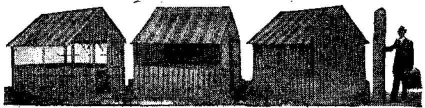

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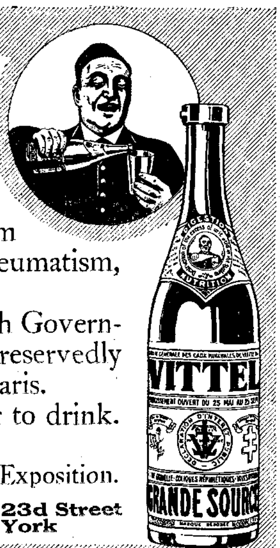

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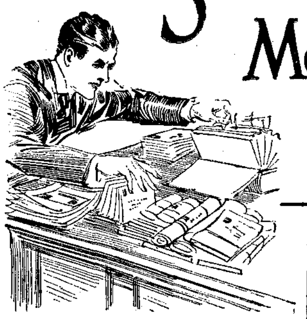

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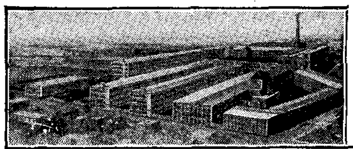

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the race—paradoxical as this may appear at the moment.

It is not civilization that is being destroyed; it is pretended civilization.

It is not ideals that are being crusht; it is pretense.

It is not religion that is denied; it is fraud.

The world has not really gone back; it has simply begun to find itself, to understand the facts about itself.

It will take centuries, perhaps 1000 years, for the world really to reach the point in development that it thought it had reached. But the world will reach that point sooner, by reason of this war, than it would actually have reached it had there been no war.

Partly as a result of this war—hastened by it, at any rate—there will be developed a new reign of reason, a new reign of religious truth, that will be as far above that which existed up to last July as the reason and religion of that day were superior to those of the Crusaders.

## UNCLE WALT MASON

HE IS probably the great American poet. One of his admirers has gone on record, at any rate, as averring that no American anthology would be complete or worthy of consideration that did not include Walt Mason's work in its pages. Another writer has not wholly inaptly designated his verses "poetic chewing-gum." Meanwhile, while critic and admirer dispute, few self-respecting newspapers dare omit Uncle Walt's daily "prosem," and few readers pass completely over the little boxed paragraph in which a small amount of moralizing is presented in a form sufficiently diluted and sweetened to repel no one. All this points to one thing, namely, that Alfred Noyes is not the only poet who has made poetry pay. Uncle Walt has grown prosperous, as the New York *Tribune's* representative, "F. P. A.," discloses in his interview with Emporia's Great Man:

> A jitney takes you out to Walt's very new, very fine, large house. It is in the best part of town and the finest house in Emporia is about to be erected next door to it. Walt was pleased, I think, when he heard the news; but the truth of it is that the man who is building the house wanted to live next to Walt. The town is prouder of Walt than it is of Will White or the new country club. For Walt got his fame in Emporia, and Emporia likes to feel that it helped him get it.
>
> Walt's recreation is versifying. He keeps pretty busy at it, but it leaves him a good deal of time for work, such as listening to his phonograph, tinkering with the furnace, and reading. He loves best detective stories, and he is all excited over the prospect of Conan Doyle's impinging yarn. He is a conservative in politics, literature, and sport. He thinks woman's place is in the home; but he is Sir Walt Chivalry himself to women, and, since the home is their place, he considers it man's duty to provide an adequate home, as Mrs. Mason will admit. Once he let one of the girls in the office take his horse to ride, but when he met her, riding astride, he ordered her to

dismount, and he took the horse home. His ideal of statesmanship is William Howard Taft. He is for Dickens, Doyle, Gaboriau, and Scott; Meredith and James and Wells madden him.

If I were much with him, I think we should fight continually. But the quarrels would not be bitter enough to quench the very great affection he inspired. I think he is the most lovable man I ever met; certainly I never knew anybody to "put it across" so well in the first ten seconds of meeting.

My feeling about Walt is that I would give him my ultimate jitney; and beg him to stop riming "brought" with "hot."

## THE SULTAN OF SULU MEETS DAME FASHION

THE Sultan of Sulu, be it said, is not in this case the comic-opera variety. However well he and his train might inspire a despairing librettist, he is nevertheless real, a self-evident, not to say imposing, fact. And no comic opera would do justice to the episode of the Sultan's meeting with Dame Fashion. There is something epic about it, worthy of being inscribed for posterity on the historical scrolls of Sulu. It is not only epic in the history of Sulu, but symbolic of much of the history of the human race. It is a glimpse of that long transitional era from the eagle feather to the aigrette, from the leopard skin to the silver fox. It happened when the Sultan and his Sulunese escort lately journeyed north to Manila, to explore that metropolis of the Pacific Ocean. The only version of the epic at hand is the following prose version, by the editor of the Manila *Cablenews-American:*

Are clothes evidences of civilization or merely the penalties thereof?

The evolution of dress is being interestingly portrayed during the visit of the Sultan of Sulu and his party. The royal visitors from the far Southland arrived early one morning and, under the chaperonage of Governor Carpenter, they were quickly established in the Manila Hotel. Their bright-colored garments, decorated slippers, and numerous rings caused a diversion which nearly upset the *muchacho* department in the hotel management. In a short time several automobiles took the party away on a sightseeing trip. The Escolta was not neglected. The Indian bazaars and Japanese stores proved particularly fascinating to the ladies, tho various American and other merchants did not fail to receive their share of the ambitious but not overextravagant patronage.

The first day's tour showed its influence among the ladies, who became resplendent in Persian shawls. One or two of the Dattus and headmen fell victim to the prevailing desire for light-tan-colored shoes. These shoes seemed to make a great impression, for the next day three of the ladies of the party discarded their slippers and appeared in tan shoes with straps over the insteps, buttons on the sides, and brown silk stockings. The shoes evidently were bought without regard to fit, as they were much too large. One of the young girls perambulated rather painfully in a pair of pointed tan shoes, in which her heels failed

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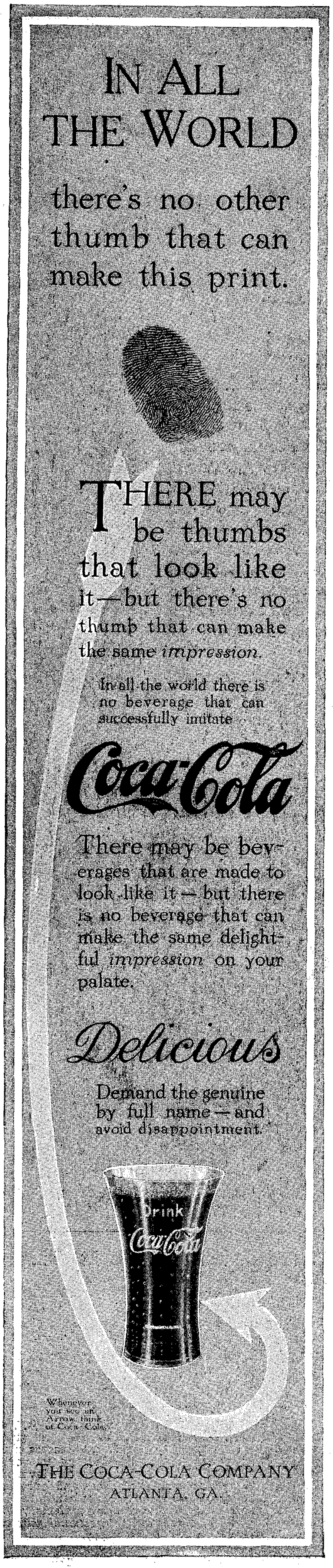

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THERE may be thumbs that look like it—but there's no thumb that can make the same *impression*.

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to connect with the end and had almost as much freedom as in the native *chinelas*.

Each day has added something to the wardrobe. The Sultan is the proud possessor of a shiny pair of black, low-cut, bulldog-toe shoes. All the ladies have been fitted out with low-cut shoes of black and of tan leather. They also seem to be well supplied with black and tan silk stockings, which they display even while retaining their brilliantly colored and checked *sarong* against the charms of skirts.

Wednesday was a historic occasion, for on this day three of the ladies bore evidence of the *corsetière's* skill. With the inauguration of the stays came also some European dresses of white material and lace, set off by brilliant red sashes with large bows at the back. The Moro maidens prove no exception to the vanities of all girlhood. The younger ones are more progressive in adopting the new dress forms. Whoever provided those corsets adhered to the prevailing no-waist-line style; but even with this fashionable looseness there is no mistaking the fact that the newly initiated wearers are far from comfortable. To the horrors of tortured feet has been added the imprisonment of encased torsos.

At the Nacionalista Ball the royal party was in gala attire, save the Sultan. He was content to grace the gathering in a plain white morning suit of Orleans cloth. The prime minister, Hadji Butu, appeared in conventional evening dress, but the prominent-toed tan shoes had made so lasting an impression that he declined to part with them, thus defying the decrees of fashion. The ladies of the party showed the real and substantial progress which has been accomplished in the incredibly short space of a few days. They are worthy competitors of their Filipino sisters, who are abreast of the men of the islands in almost every field of endeavor and far ahead of them in certain activities. While not gaily costumed or attempting to emulate the *dernier cri*, they were plainly but well drest in white, proud of their new corsets and their light-colored shoes and stockings. In jewels they were quite able to hold their own, particularly in the matter of pearls.

So far the milliners and hatters seem to have made no impression whatever. The Sultan still wears his black velvet cap with white piping, not unlike the conventional Scotch cap. The prime minister clings to his skull-cap trimmed with royal purple velvet.

The Sultan's adopted son, who is the son of the prime minister, is the Beau Brummell of the party. His street costumes are the same cut as those of the University students, and in the evening he affects the white short coat of waist length, a boiled shirt, the black trousers, and regulation evening pumps. A sailor straw or derby, according to the hour, forms the lid.

The ladies appear satisfied with nature's crowning glory smoothed away from the forehead and braided at the back, where various combs of brilliant colored stones can be displayed. They have shown no evidence of any intention to revel in the expensive delights of plumes, *niniches*, saucepans, or the other narrow-brim, pot-shaped creations, so much in vogue just at present. However, it is unsafe to venture a prediction, for the reason that many studied, if not longing, glances from the bright brown eyes have been cast at the gay plumage of their fairer sisters. If the appropriation bills for the Moro Government are delayed in passage and the royal party remains in Manila another week, it may be that the last victory will be gained, perhaps to the chagrin of the Sultan and the partial depletion of his pocketbook, and then the metamorphosis will be complete. *Vamos á ver!*

## CHUMMING WITH COSSACKS

AT LEAST one war correspondent, apparently, has found what he sought at the front. Robert Dunn, privateer correspondent, writing for the New York *Evening Post*, some of whose adventures have been chronicled previously in these columns, seems to have found good-fellowship in the ranks of every combatant nation he has been with. With the French and the Belgians, the Tommies, the Prussians and Bavarians, and even with the Russian Cossacks of dread repute, he has established himself spontaneously on friendly terms, and found these various fighters likable, friendly, and *simpático*.

In a recent dispatch he writes of his acquaintance with Captain Shechin, a Cossack leader, known among the Austrians as a "terrible bandit" of the worst sort. Dunn and his companion had been wandering about the portion of Bukowina at that time in the hands of the Russians, having crossed the river Pruth after a hairbreadth escape from the Austrians at Czernowitz. They had found that the spy-fever did not rage among the Russians with anything like the violence that it did among the Western nations, and yet, as they advanced farther and farther into the doubtful territory, their progress became more difficult and uncertain. As it happened, however, a chance remark on their part did much to clear up their difficulties. They mentioned crossing the Pruth on a pontoon bridge supposedly destroyed by the Russians. As purveyors of this important bit of information they attained immediate respect, received the confidence and friendship of Shechin, and were allowed to be spectators at the skirmish that followed when the Austrians found the pontoon bridge and followed on. Describing the events coincident with the approach of the Austrians, the writer says:

> There was a half-finished house of mud and wattle at the roadside, and by it Captain Shechin and his crew of some score huskies hitched their horses and took up a position. He himself, much as you might draw a beer-bottle from under your coat, produced a machine gun—captured from the Austrians, which he was as proud of and eager to use as a boy with a new pistol—from the back of a horse's saddle, and set it up here with his own hands.
>
> Always livelier, coming now in streaming volleys, grew the woodeny *tuck-tuck-tuck* of firing down on the river flats. But up to now no troops had been visible; not, indeed, till Shechin pointed them out to us, a long line of dots against the glaring snow, rising black from seas of reddish willows, did we see his regiment of 600 men strung out below.
>
> The "bandit" captain's pride in his men

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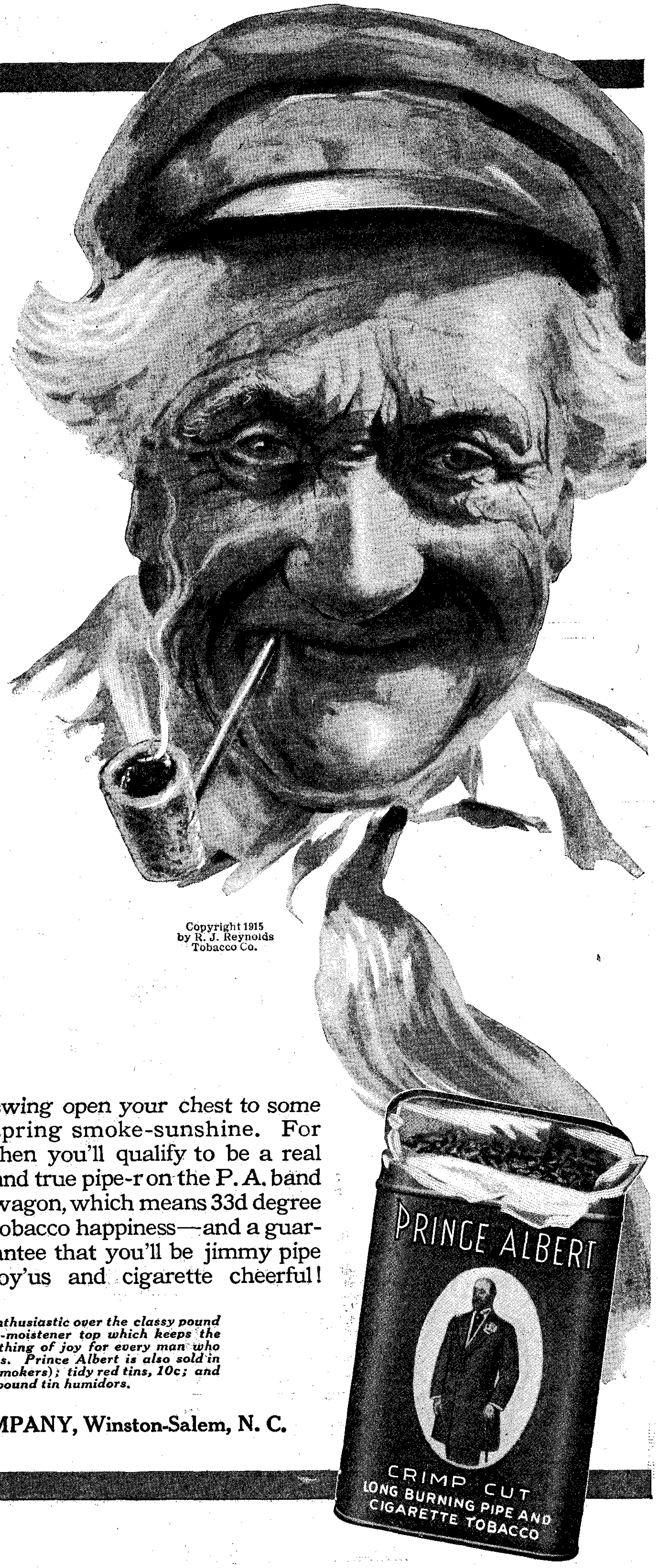
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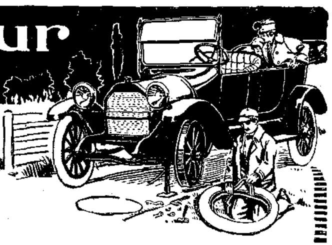

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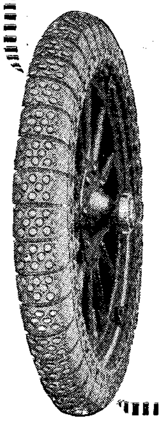

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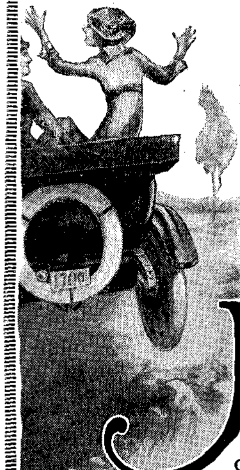

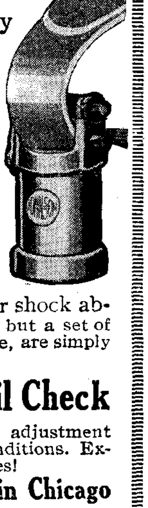

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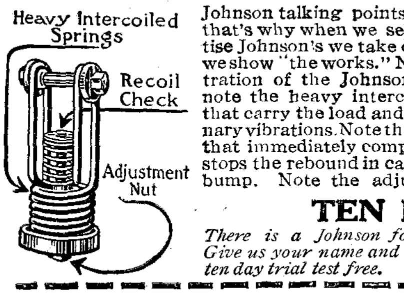

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was as superb as was his disdain for all other branches of the Czar's armies. This the two *Amerikanskis* soon learned:

"They are mounted down there?" I asked, most irreverently as it soon seemed. "Not shooting from behind their horses?"

One look from him withered. "This is not," he said, "—a circus!"

Curtin and I backed off into the hut; as a fact, for the four hours that we watched this skirmish, so typical of the Bukowina campaign, we tried to efface ourselves, not to annoy him. But Shechin would not let us out of his sight; he kept calling us back—once to be photographed, grouped with his six-foot *garçons* about the machine gun—to point out new moves in the battle, or confide some phase of his errant philosophy.

A first requisite in being a notorious bandit, apparently (Vienna papers, please copy), is to speak the most exquisite French; next, you must sincerely mourn the destruction by Austrians of Louis Quinze furniture and Fragonard tapestries in the various Polish castles where chance quarters you.

"The great existence," he would say. "One night you sleep on the floor of a peasant hovel, eating black bread. The next, you are between linen in a château, after a supper of champagne." I was showing him my map of Bukowina, and he was tracing his course through it, indicating the points at which he had blown up fourteen bridges in the retreat. "We camped once in the snow, on that mountain-top, two thousand meters up," his finger paused on the sheet. "But without hardship, life would all be stale enough."

And always his glasses were at his eyes, either fixt on the unwavering, comblike line of his men on the shining fields along the river, or searching the abrupt hills on the Austrian side, in the blinding winter glare.

"See them, see them!" he would cry, pressing the binoculars on us. "The Uhlans crossing that field—" and we could discern, pricked out in a black spidery train upon the snow, the enemy's horsemen slanting down into the valley; or, upon the very road that we had followed yesterday, the bobbing heads of infantry dipping into the hollow by the village of Ostritsa.

The whole action was, of course, to keep them from fording the Pruth. Should they force it, the artillery and infantry that had moved back toward Sadagura would be cut off. As for positions, the Austrians held the advantage. Their side of the river had good cover; opposite the Cossacks they were firing from the houses of the Bukowina town of Mamornitza, adjoining the Roumanian one from which we had crossed the frontier. The whole Russian force was utterly in the open of the flats.

New infantry, continually marching from the east, supported it. Snakelike line after line passed through Bojan below, across the camping-ground, and, reaching the flats, deployed into open formation, advancing in a long wavering line, firing, around a long hay-shed, and joining the immobile line of Cossacks. Two companies stationed themselves along the road just under us, the men squatting in the snow on its right side some six feet from one another. Sight of them stirred no enthusiasm in our friend.

"Reserves," he pointed scornfully. "Efficiency—zero."

But always Shechin kept reverting in talk to his own men, to his scouts and outposts galloping like steeplechasers across the dazzling scene of this winter action. Picked men, he told us, twenty taken from this regiment, twenty from that, as he had requested the General of the Tenth Army. A side issue, the Bukowina campaign: few men could be spared, so the cavalry who bore the burden of it had to be the best.

There is another glimpse of Shechin, given later in the day, as the skirmishing below grew apace. We read:

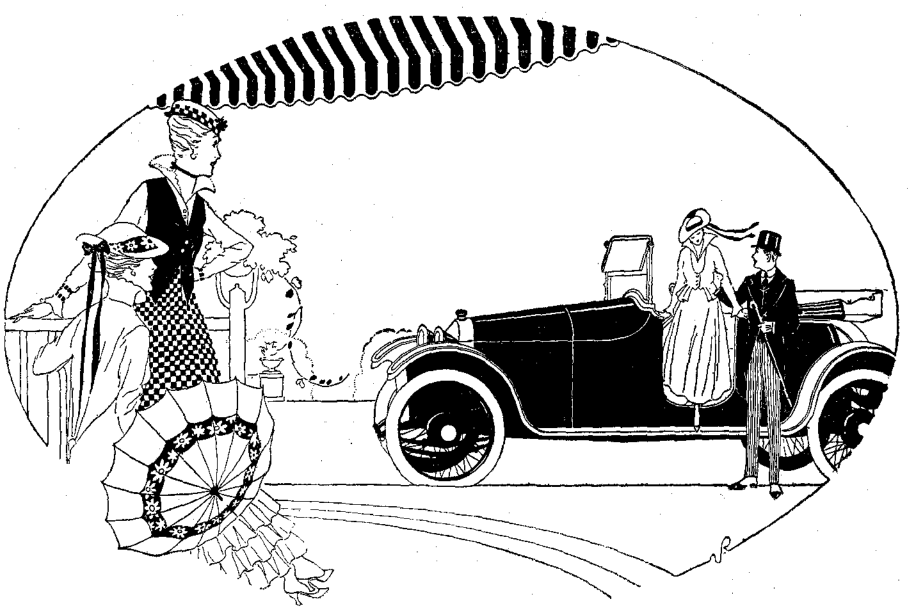
It was now five o'clock, without change in the positions or pause in the continual firing. Still, by studying the white southern hills, now bathed in a dazzling glamour under the sinking sun, you could discern the descending black threads of horsemen or infantry. Still, at intervals, some moving speck from the plain would mount toward us, and, becoming a furious horseman scorning road and rise, dash up through the corn stubble, salute, and thrust a message at his captain. And Shechin, reading it, would draw out his pad with carbon-paper between the leaves, scribble an answer, toss it to another waiting henchman, who flung upon his horse and galloped down the icy slope without touching a rein. Circus or no, it was more Buffalo Bill than war; no motor-scouts, no aeroplanes; the yellow wagon in place of a motor-car; instead of some lofty tactician with elegant entourage—our alert and garrulous friend, refined in the keenness of his mind, yet loving danger and action for their own sakes; loving his roving job and his loyal retainers.

We built a fire on the floor of the unfinished mudhouse, against which leaned a long rank of lances with their three-bladed points. Curtin and I inside began to feel ourselves part of the furry bodyguard; they lent us cigaret "makes," prest bread on us, winked behind Shechin's back in bantering indorsement of all his tiptoe eagerness. Terrible Cossacks of story, these? Oh, very well. Then as "terrible" are our own soldiers or marines; for in warmth and friendliness, in quick response to them from us, they differed not the least from any enlisted men. Youngsters the world over, whether from the farms of Kansas or the plains of the Don, clad in sheepskins or contract khaki from Philadelphia, will be brothers in the free, stern leash of war. So when one, with a turn-up nose and a whole white astrakhan dogskin coiled on his crown, started a spat with his blue-eyed pal in a black ditto, there followed exactly the same playful rough-house—you could even guess what the spitting Russian curses were, for instance—as if you were in a Texas barrack-room instead of on the firing-line in Bukowina.

In the middle of it, Shechin bounded into the house, exclaiming:

"Artillery! I must have artillery. I could inflict severe losses upon those companies descending the hills."

He squatted by the fire, scribbled his dispatch, and with a tactful, amused glance ended the scrap by entrusting it to him with the white shako, who jumped on his horse and galloped away, like any stage courier.



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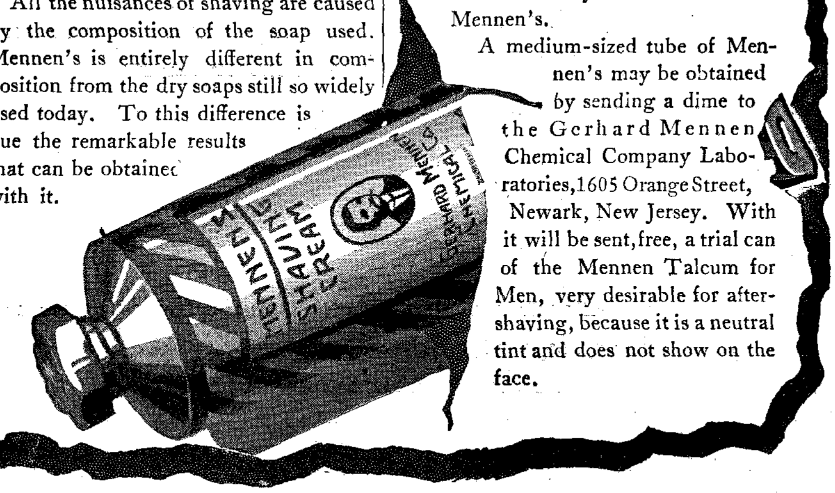

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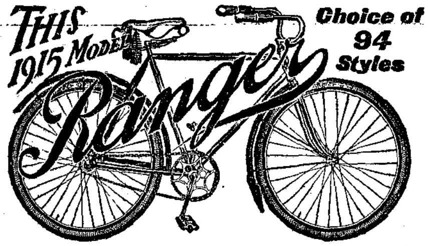

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Losing the Cossack commander in the confusion, they leave the encampment the next morning and trek on, striking across the border into Russia proper in the direction of Novo Sielica, Bessarabia, where they are treated to more colorful glimpses of the Slav at war. They start upon the trail of the friendly Shechin, hoping to find him here. We read on:

> An orderly at the gate of the staff yard said that he was in the railway station. Just then an armored train went kiting across the flats toward Sadagura, but at the station were nothing but infantry, who promptly arrested us again. Shechin's scribble again released us, and we wandered up through alleys fenced with tight willow thatches to the highroad, there to wait interminably for a battle to develop, and watch the refugees.
>
> The yellow carts hitched outside tiny shacks showed, too, that the staff were edging toward the border. Women with sheeted bundles on their heads, panting and groaning under the weight, streamed thither. One sledge, drawn by a man with a baby in his arms, held three babies less than four years old, and two little boys manfully pushed the runners over the frozen ruts. There was no mother. But of the many women that passed thus the few that were not barefoot, evicted by fear from their homes in this Russian midwinter, had their feet thrust stockingless into enormous, low-cut shoes.
>
> We warmed ourselves in one hovel at a whitewashed mud-stove. A Roumanian woman in a blue coral necklace was slicing potatoes, tossing them on it to broil—all there had been to eat for days—turn in turn for a freckled Russian boy, who gave me a vile pipe tobacco, and two of her own youngsters. One of them not ten years old was smoking, too, and when I reproached him, his mother shrugged her shoulders with a hopeless smile, in the manner of any parent powerless before revolt in the rising generation.
>
> We gave up finding Shechin. No one seemed to know where he was or the artillery had gone. Outside in the road continued the endless marching and countermarching of Cossacks, to-day in tight hoods with long muffler ends, of infantry, supply-wagons; priests, with yellow robes and golden tassels; and regularly every half-hour a whole company of Turkomans pranced up the road looking for a fray, only to be ordered back toward Novo Sielica. These fellows on horseback, unlike the few we had seen, wore long gowns heavily wadded and of a deep carmine, curved swords in sheaths studded with silver nails, knives with finely inlaid handles. In some strange way it was ominous, epochal, to watch them, aborigines from the wild Altai valleys, flat-faced, slit-eyed, with fierce black mustaches and skin more black than yellow, proudly passing, in their gold and scarlet trappings, the shivering, white-faced natives of the Occident; mounted Buddahs, flanked by mean stucco and thatch huts, under whose eaves, framed behind glass, gleamed so faintly icons of our own Christian faith.
>
> One of the twelve-year-old mascots with the Army, as I have mentioned, held us up for our papers. We laughed at him, and never had I seen dark eyes flash so angrily, or a hand so grip a saber, as he trudged up the road with his rifle, looking back and

swearing at us over his little shoulder. We climbed a hill to a long dwelling with glassed-in verandas, where troops swarmed and cattle were being slaughtered, only to be arrested again and taken into the corn-crib, where two artillery officers, asleep on some hay, rubbed their eyes, yawned, and grinned at Shechin's signature, promptly to fall asleep again. Our captors led us down the hill to a hut where one of the yellow carts was hitched, and where the subaltern with the blouse who knew us stood. He went in with the news of our fifth arrest, at least, and instantly a roar of laughter from the whole staff in the house went up.

### FUTURIST COOKING

OF course, it may be a story formulated by France's enemies, to prejudice the human race against her and prove her the greatest barbarian of all; or it may be the attempt of a desperate journalist in Paris to find some combination or permutation of words to elude the censor successfully; or, again, it may be a message in code communicating, unseen tho in plain sight, the details of some diabolical plot from whose consequences the world will presently tremble to its core. It purports to be some account of the discovery of "futurist cooking," but no intelligent reader will quite believe that. Despite the horrors that have been done in the name of war, no one who has looked upon a futurist painting will believe that any man would purposely introduce anything of that sort into another human being's interior economy. It would be beyond the pale of barbarism. Nevertheless, the Memphis *News Scimitar* comments with some seriousness upon the matter:

> The triune has been completed. We have been given futurist art and futurist literature, and now we have been blest with futurist cooking. As was to have been expected, Paris is the center and starting point of this last innovation, as it was of the other two, and some genius over there has compounded dishes that the average man will have to cultivate a taste for before he will be likely to enjoy them.
>
> One dish is composed of tomatoes and brandy, which might be tolerable if the ingredients were reasonably well divided, so as to leave a preponderance of the fluid. A popular soup has been compounded, the distinguishing feature of which is that it is flavored with cod-liver oil. Herrings are mashed in raspberry jam and served with whipt cream, and beef is cooked in cumin and served with bananas stuffed with cheese. The new order cooks the vegetables *au naturel* without scraping them, and these are served in petroleum jelly. A choice dish is composed of canned fish eaten with a sauce consisting of oil, vinegar, Yorkshire relish, salt and pepper, and what remains of this sauce after the fish is disposed of is poured over Christmas plum pudding. Other appetizing dishes are beefsteak with strawberry jam, fried salmon with marmalade, roast mutton with currant jelly. Perhaps the most extremely futurist of the futurist dishes is strawberries served with ether instead of cream, and any one who does not like this can have strawberries served with vinegar poured over them.
>
> The world may come at some future time

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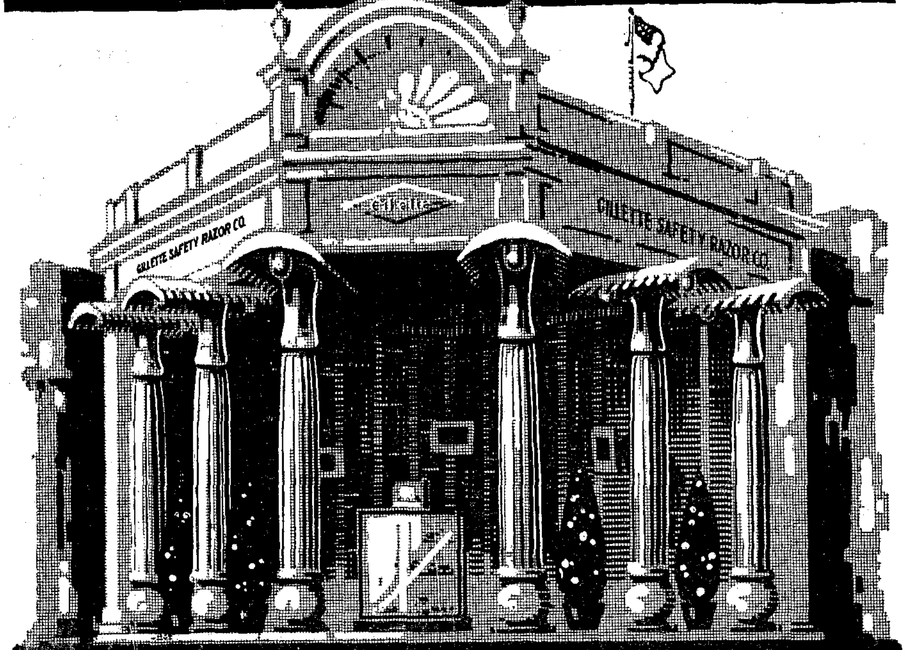
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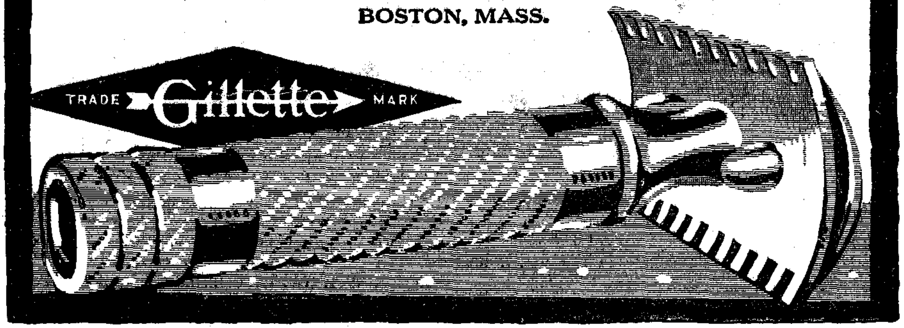

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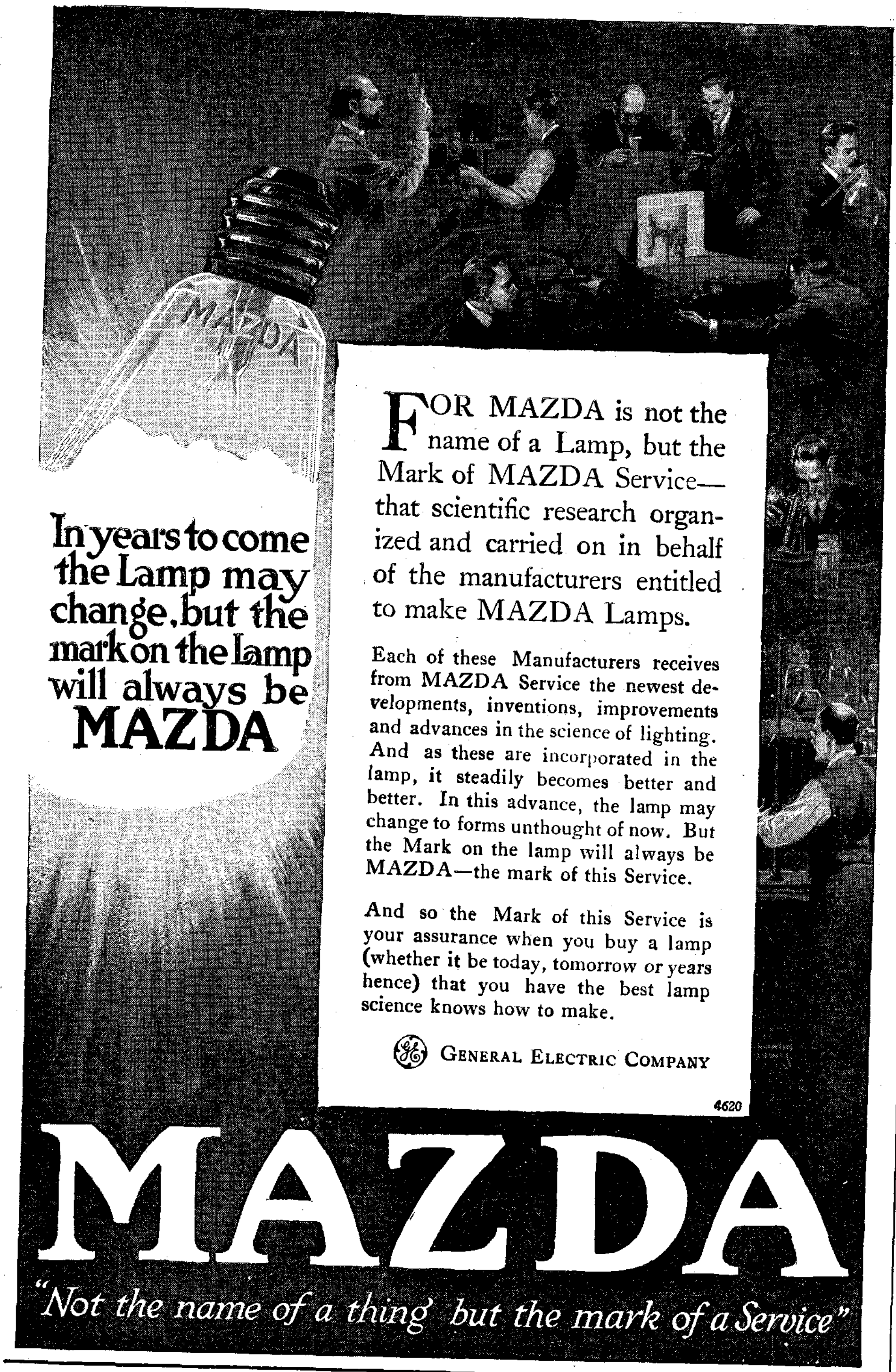

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to adopt these innovations, however improbable it may seem at the present. Those who do not consider themselves very old remember the time when tomatoes were called "love apples," and were pronounced rank poison. An infant caught eating one of these was rushed to the doctor instantly. A taste for olives must be cultivated by most people. And the man who says that he relished and enjoyed the first grapefruit that he ate will be suspected of a not unimpeachable veracity. People who have nothing else to do are always doing something that appears outlandish or silly, but they sometimes get by with it, make it popular and become pioneers.

### A JOLLY ARMY COOK

THE profession of cook is known to be a jolly one, and the natives of Munich are reckoned as a jolly people. Therefore, it is not difficult to suppose that Nicholas Müller, Bavarian cook, is a jolly fellow; but he is even jollier than you would expect, for he is now an army chef, and he declares with emphasis that the life of a cook at the German front is about eighty-six times as merry and gay as the life of a cook in Munich. In a pair of the finest Russian leather military boots ever made, procured from a vacated village shop, he wanders among châteaux stocked with the finest wines and the most satisfying eatables, and sleeps—but let him tell the story of his adventures in a castle near Cambrai, as he is quoted in the New York *Times:*

> We took possession of house and stables. With the aid of oil-lamps we found our way through the castle. In front of our noses was everything that we could wish for, and the cellar was full of champagne and cordials. We made a fine feast of it, keeping the house as dark as possible. You ought to have seen that kitchen! Everything was of aluminum, and I never cooked in a finer place.
>
> When we had drunk all we could stand we went to bed. I slept in a bed with silk bedcovers. I felt like the Count of Luxemburg. There was an electric bulb over my bed, but the electrical machinery was out of commission, so I didn't use that.

Possibly the reader may recall whether Baron Munchausen was a Münchner or not? If Munich can not claim the genial baron, the loss is not great, for it has a marvelous substitute in Nicholas Müller—as he who reads may well believe:

> In the middle of the night the moon came up. Perhaps we exposed our position or perhaps our horses in the stable spoiled things, for all of a sudden a shell burst over the stable and knocked part of it down. I got out of bed as if it had struck me, and so did the others. In a little while we were hidden behind the wall that surrounded the castle, rifles in hand, waiting for the attack.
>
> No soldiers appeared, but the shell-firing continued at intervals for an hour. None of the shells struck the castle, but several plunged into the fish-pond quite near us. You ought to have heard those splashes! Take it from me, we were soaked to the skin, and we were several

hundred feet from the pond. The water came down like cloudbursts.

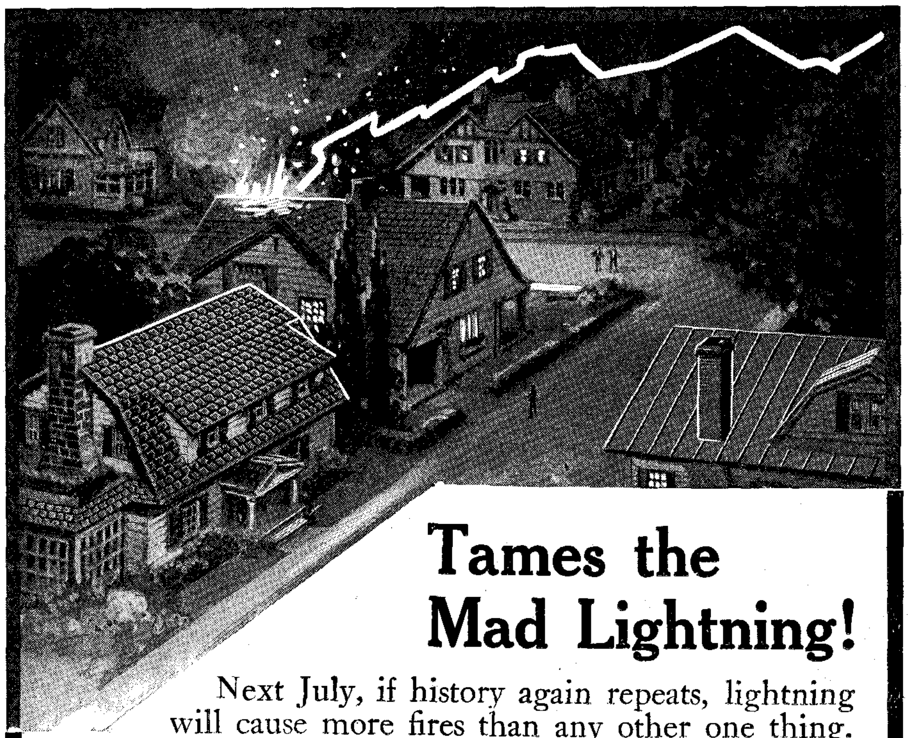
There was no use going back to bed, and we remained on guard all night. Now, what do you think of this? When morning broke we saw a most wonderful sight. Those French shells that struck the fish-pond had provided us with breakfast, for all around the pond there were fish, hundreds of them. They had been stunned and washed ashore. It was just like finding money. Being the cook, the job was up to me, of course. Hurrah for the French!

I took a mess of those fish into the kitchen, got down some of the aluminum utensils, and started to fry them. Alas, there was no butter or lard. But I found something better. I found a gallon of olive-oil, and, say! if you never tasted French fish fried in olive-oil you have missed a treat. We drank some champagne for breakfast, too, and a few more cordials, and then we went on our way.

### A VOICE FROM THE DEPTHS

WHEN the *F-4* is finally recovered from the bottom of Honolulu Harbor, there will probably be nothing found to tell us of the last moments of its crew and captain. Whether they met destruction quickly, or saw it creep gradually about them, we shall not know; all we can know is what each American must feel, that even in the inglorious moment of needless death the men met their fate quite as courageously as tho their lives were given in a more spectacular manner for their country. An inkling of their experiences, upon which to found our imaginings, is given in a remarkable document, now preserved in the archives of Japan, of which the Pittsburg *Gazette-Times* prints a partial translation. It is the last report of Lieutenant Sakuma Tsutomu, completed in the ultimate, lingering moments of life, as he sat drowning in his sunken submersible five years ago. Like our men of the *F-4*, he faced death in the grimmest form. We must believe that he faced it no more valiantly than did they. His report reads:

> Altho there is, indeed, no excuse to make for the sinking of his Imperial Majesty's boat and for the doing away of subordinates through my heedlessness, all on the boat have discharged their duties well and in everything acted calmly until death. Altho we are departing in pursuance of our duty to the State, the only regret we have is due to anxiety lest the men of the world may misunderstand the matter, and that thereby a blow may be given to the future development of submarines. While going through gasoline submarine exercise, we submerged too far, and when we attempted to shut the sluice-valve, the chain in the meantime gave way. Then we tried to close the sluice-valve by hand, but it was too late, the rear part being full of water, and the boat sank at an angle of about twenty-five degrees.
>
> The switchboard being under water, the electric lights gave out. Offensive gas developed and respiration became difficult. The above has been written under the light of the conning-tower when it was 11.45 o'clock. We are now soaked by the water



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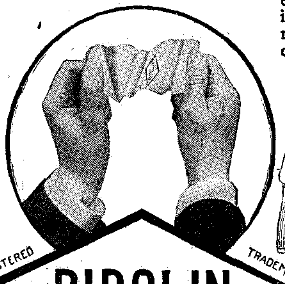

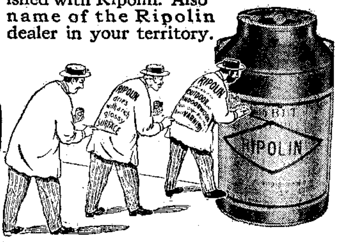

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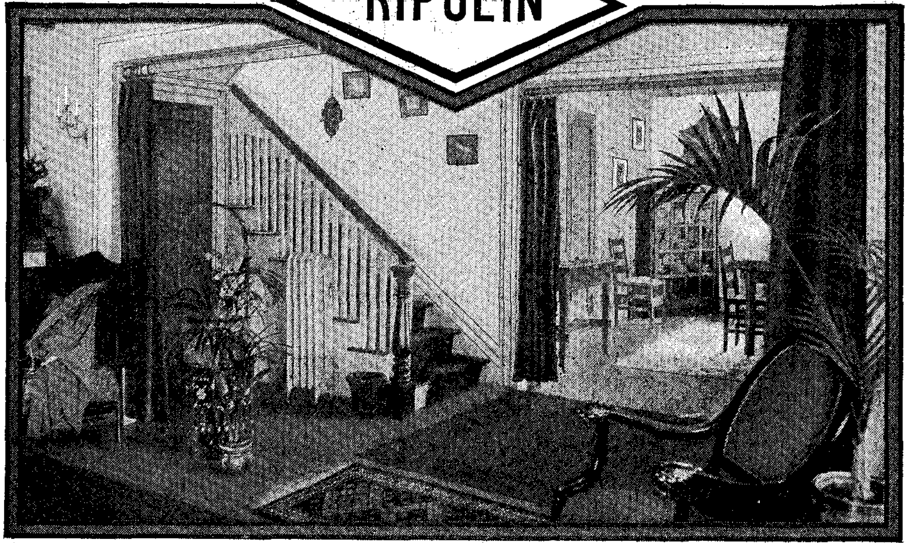

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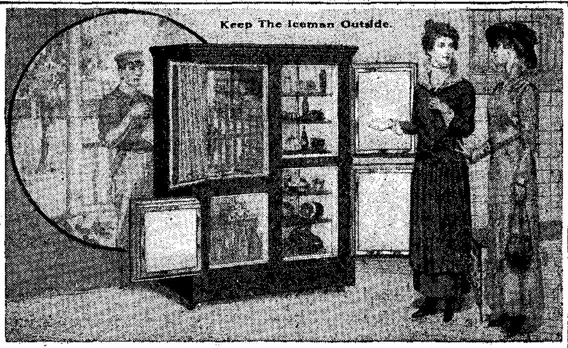
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that has made its way in. Our clothes are very wet and we feel cold. I have always expected death whenever I left my home, and therefore my will is already in the drawer at Karasaki. I beg, respectfully, to say to his Majesty that I respectfully request that none of the families left by my subordinates shall suffer. The only matter I am anxious about now is this. Atmospheric pressure is increasing, and I feel as if my tympanum were breaking. At 12.30 o'clock respiration is extraordinarily difficult. I am breathing gasoline. I am intoxicated with gasoline. It is 12.40 o'clock. . . . . . .

## BEFORE WARSAW

Wading through snow, marching and fighting in blizzards, holding entrenchments with sleet descending from above and with ice-water under foot—in such manner has much of the war in the East been fought this winter. To the monotony of the fighting found in France were added the dreariness of white wastes of snow, the sinking temperature, and gray skies. Yet, in spite of this, one correspondent at least comes home with stories of that campaign that are far from being dull or dreary. James O'Donnell Bennett, accompanying the German forces in their advance to Lowicz and Bolimow, almost within cannon-shot of Warsaw, writes, for the Chicago *Tribune*, of the excitement of "a typical artillery day," when the long, low, constantly vibrating note of the howitzers goes up a tone in intensity, and the shower of shells grows heavier. The purpose of an "artillery day," as explained by an adamantine German officer, is "the destroying of the positions of the enemy, but especially the nerves of the enemy." With Russian shells bursting over the road not half a mile away, Mr. Bennett describes the scene:

> On each side of the highway leading into Bolimow stands an Austrian 30½-centimeter gun which is reeking with grease and which every half-hour emits hell-fire and destruction to the amount of nearly four tons, turn and turn about, each gun every fifteen or twenty minutes.
>
> These guns are stupendous engines, but they work with the delicacy of a Swiss watch and travel on their own motor-trucks at the rate of three miles an hour.
>
> Our automobile, toiling up the Bolimow road from Lowicz, halted 150 feet from these guns, and we all dismounted to watch the firing. Three minutes later I went back to the motor to see whether the sausage and black bread were safely stored away, but when I reached the car another matter demanded attention.
>
> "Who in thunder did that?" I began. "What blithering idiot has poked a rifle barrel through that g'ass?"
>
> Then it dawned on me. The concussion of the 30½-centimeter gun at 150 feet had shivered into fifty pieces the sheet of heavy glass—3 feet long, 2 feet wide, and ¼ of an inch thick—in the front of the car. And the draft created by the shell as it left the gun took basketfuls of the thatched roof of the cottage standing thirty-five feet distant right up into the sky.
>
> Five minutes before either of the guns is fired everybody is halted by sentries

posted 150 feet up and down the highway. But if you are not mounted you can come nearer to the gun than that.

Then a shell is uncrated in a casual way that never fails to give me qualms, and it is run smoothly forward on light trucks to the mouth of the gun. A good minute before the big smash the more innocent bystanders begin to scurry away.

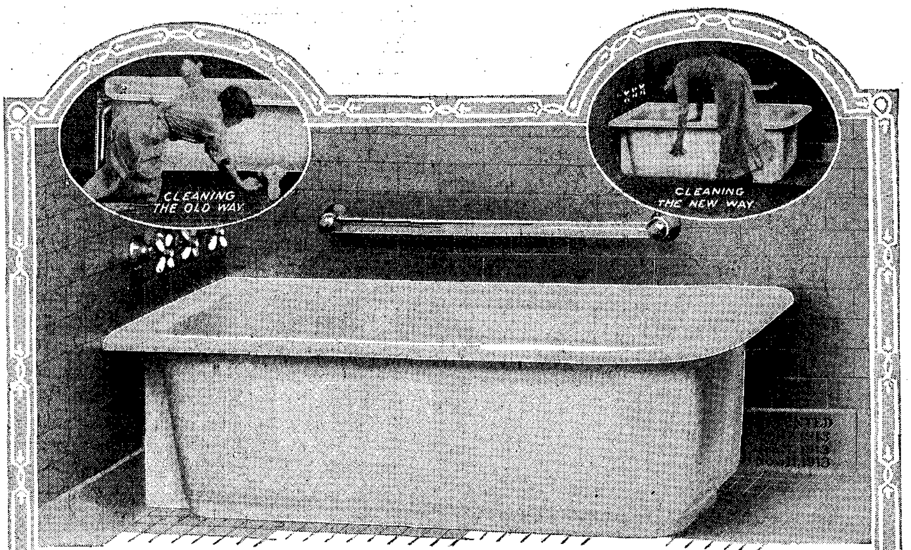
The soldier who works the wires that fire the gun is stationed fifty feet away from it; others like seventy-five feet. I am quite reconciled to one hundred feet myself, the surge and roar of sound being so terrific that they have a tendency to make one sick at the stomach at first.

At the end of an hour or so all that passes, and even a civilian gets so he can follow the flight of the shell with pretty steady eyes—that is, if the light is right.

The thunder of the guns is actually deafening at this short distance, and apparently they are firing at nothing, for, hidden as they themselves are, they fire over their barricades at a mark unseen from the gun's side, as we learn:

> The Austrian motor-gun on the left-hand side of the Bolimow road is a little shielded by that cottage the thatched roof of which its draft is carrying away. Some farmyard buildings shield the gun on the right of the road. The concrete and matting bases of both guns are laid in the soil of soggy fields, and both are a little screened from the enemy's fliers by evergreen trees which have been stuck up around them.
>
> The red-trousered Austrians and the gray-coated Germans who are serving the guns are as black as coal-heavers, and covered with the grease they are constantly smearing over the mechanism.
>
> The tower of Bolimow's big white church, a third of a mile away, is the signal-point for the directing of the fire. It is connected by telephone with pits dug within a few feet of the guns, and the pits are roofed with curving sheets of corrugated iron overlaid with earth and evergreen boughs.
>
> From the pits come cheerful "*allo's*," as the men in the church-tower signal the pitmen to give them the range. Then the pitmen give it to the artillerists.
>
> Artillery-fire is always exhilarating, and so everybody is cheerful, especially the Austrians. Watching them at work with the Germans, I think the officers seem physically finer grained than their allies. And many of the privates resemble a picturesque type of Italian—dark, handsome men, with smiling lips and beautiful eyes, almost gipsylike faces.
>
> None of them appears to be taking life as seriously—or certainly not as heavily—as their German comrades do, and you can get a most complimentary laugh out of them with the feeblest of jokes.
>
> The volume of fire varies from hour to hour to-day on both the German and Russian fronts. This morning it seemed rather tentative on both sides. Soon after noon it grew very hateful—as if both sides had found each other out.
>
> The machine-gun fire is very nasty, and its patter, patter, patter develops a crackling sound as the wind shifts. One soldier says it must be infantry-fire. "No," says another, and laughs at him.

The big guns are supported by batteries of six guns each, of the 15-centimeter type.



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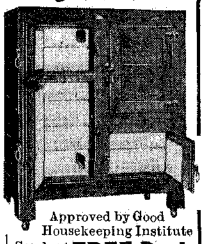

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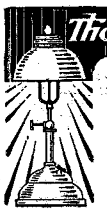

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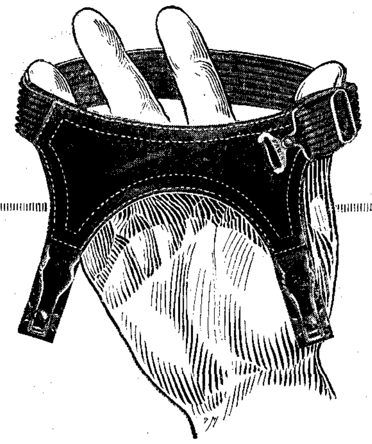

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The battery-guns are served by Germans, who, between volleys, bake potatoes and eat them flavored with cannon-smoke. Mr. Bennett continues:

> Behind these batteries another of the familiar "ironies of war" utters its poignant sarcasms. For within twenty paces of the guns the cannoneers have set up the little evergreen trees they cut for Christmas, and there flutter on them shreds of gilt cord and tinsel paper which were sent in the Christmas boxes from Germany to this wind-swept Polish plain.
>
> You could see the little tin sockets in which the Christmas-eve candles had burned low and sputtered out. Looking at the trees while the fifteen-centimeter guns were kicking the gravel back on one's face, one knew not whether to laugh or to weep. Perhaps one should have done both.
>
> There is a good deal of pleasantry as well as baked potatoes behind the batteries. In fact, the cannoneers began to lead quite a distracting life immediately the correspondents appeared on the scene this morning, for, what with firing the guns and keeping the baked potatoes from burning and running forward between whiles of firing to have their photographs taken with their arms thrown caressingly around their favorite guns and scribbling post-cards, which the correspondents were to mail as soon as they got back to civilization—what with all this, I say, the men behind the guns were as distraught as a young ladies' seminary on commencement day.
>
> Groups of tall, sleek, broadclothed officers who seemed not to have much to occupy them at the moment wandered by, talking of other matters than battery-fire and trying to keep warm. Sometimes as they visited they would turn their backs to the batteries. Then the appalling rip and crash of the volleys would often catch them unawares, and one or two of them would swing round on their heels and cry: "O Luisa!" and then placidly resume their visiting.

After more yarns and potatoes, the correspondents pushed on ahead of the guns to the bridge that crosses the Rawka on the other side of the village of Bolimow. Says the writer:

> It was then that we had the curious sensation of hearing the shells from the Austrian guns passing high over our heads on their six- or seven-mile flight to the Russian positions, for we are now nearly two-thirds of a mile in advance of the artillery.
>
> At the edge of the town the land drops off abruptly. These bottom lands which are flooded in the spring lie between the town and the waters of the Rawka. Across these flats a road has been built to a height of ten or twelve feet and it connects Bolimow with the Rawka bridge. . . .
>
> We were gazing up into the blue sky and the bright sunshine, when suddenly a German flier rushed out from a vanishing bank of cloud and dropt smoke-signals of the most delicate green tint, occasionally varied with white. Some said he was a thousand meters up and some said he was more than that.
>
> He swung in exultant circles over the great plain, and when he released his signals they descended for hundreds of yards in undulating ribbons of white and

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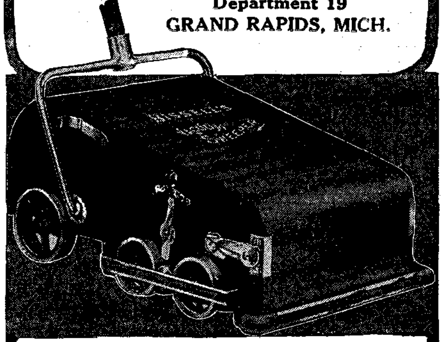

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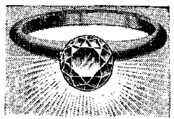

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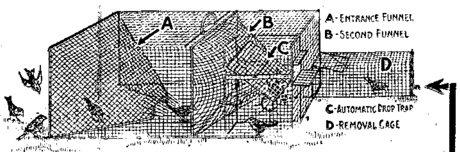

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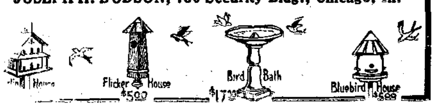

green, creating precisely the effect you were able to create as a child when you played with the long ribbons of paper that encircled a bolt of ribbon your mother had bought.

The flier's ribbons, which signaled how to go about the destruction of another Russian position, fell with exquisite languor out of the sky, and then the wind caught them and blew their message of death away into the golden sunshine.

It was an entrancing picture, pretty in every detail, and you could not for the moment make it seem the background of war. The white towers of the church at Bolimow placidly ruled the plain; the Rawka, sparkling in the lights from sun and snow, was going its cheerful way to the lazy Bzura, and the whole world seemed to us bright.

But over our heads the Austrian shells uttered their long, remote, persistent crying and groaning.

### A MEAGER BANQUET

On February 23, the German Army under General von Eichorn, having pushed across the borders of East Prussia, completed at Suwalki the annihilation of a Russian force 200,000 strong under General Russky. It was a great victory, one of the greatest of the campaign, in the opinion of Correspondent Herbert Corey. It was only fitting that so brilliant a success should be celebrated. At the front, many things seemingly necessary for celebration are utterly missing. Nevertheless, an attempt was made, the correspondent assures us, and he details, in the New York *Globe*, the banquet which the officers held:

> "You are invited to dine with General von Eichorn and his staff," said Rittmeister Tzschirner to Edward Lyell Fox and myself.
>
> General von Eichorn and his staff and ourselves are quartered at the Hôtel Europe here. A dingy, greasy, smoky little hostelry—the best in town, they say. One enters through a black and dripping built-over archway.
>
> Within the arch one stumbles through a black tunnel to the door of the common room. A dozen small tables are scattered about. At the farther end is a bar, covered with platters of cold meat and small bits of bread on which cheap red caviar is spread. A dusty, artificial palm pretends to merriment at one end of the bar. Under it the fat proprietor guides the eccentricities of the cash register. He spreads out over his chair like a half-filled meal-sack. As he wears no coat, it may be seen that his shirt is lamentably dirty. He has long forsworn collars. His face is oily and smeared.

This is to be the scene of the banquet, where they will dine in celebration of the victory—"Dine!" exclaims the writer. "It is almost a forgotten word." But evening brings back at least an echo of it:

> We enter the long dining-room to find it filled with gray-clad officers. All are standing. Near the door is General von Eichorn with his chief of staff. He is an erect man of sixty-odd. His face is kind and gentle. At first one says that his is the

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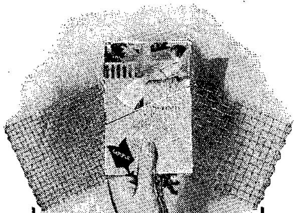

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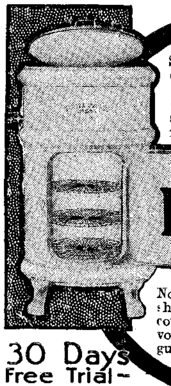

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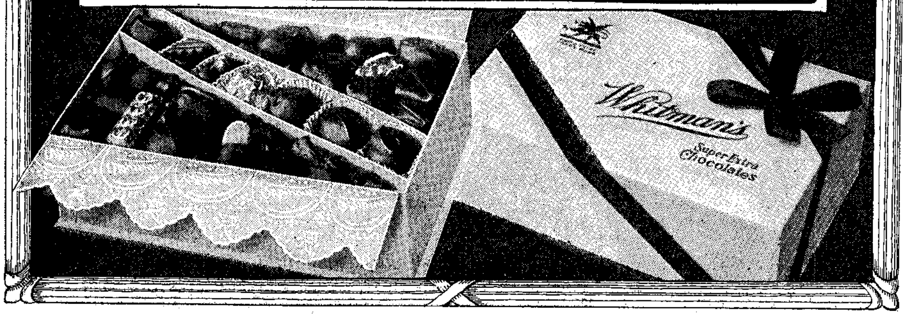

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face of a scholar. We rather haltingly congratulated him on his wonderful victory.

"You are very kind," he said, with a smile, as he shook hands. "We are, of course, very much pleased."

That was the tone of the gathering. During the entire evening there was not one single evidence of jubilation over the defeated foe. The men of the staff were pleased, of course. But we did not hear one other word to that effect. It might have been a dinner after a day at maneuvers. Perhaps watching the other fellows dine makes one generous.

At ten o'clock, General von Eichorn and his chief of staff rose, bowed, and left the room. One by one the others drifted out. Ten o'clock is a late bedtime on campaign. Eleven o'clock is dissipation. We had our morning tea and cakes at eight o'clock usually. Not one of the staff officers could be seen at that hour. They had long ago gone on duty. The menu of our dinner? Here it is:

No soup; hare and mashed potatoes, and meat-cakes and rice. The meats were served in a common platter with gravy; tea, a slice of bread to the man, and a dessert of sweetened white of egg. At the end of the dinner the soldier-waiters—the dinner had been prepared by a soldier-chef—passed a plate on which was a bit of paper. Into that plate each dropt the price of his dinner. It was one mark eighty pfennigs per man—or about forty-three cents.

And that was the dinner which celebrated one of the greatest victories of recent times.

## "JUDGE ANITA"

INTERNATIONAL diplomacy may be difficult to learn, and may prove perilous to the uninitiate, but it is surely no more difficult nor perilous than the administration of a Court of Domestic Relations. There is much about domestic relations in the more complex centers of our present civilization that would put the intricacies of international politics to shame. He, or she, who comes between husband and wife, even as peace-maker, invites a thankless defeat. In spite of this, there is one young woman who has voluntarily made this her business. This is Miss Anita Grish, Judge of the Court of Domestic Relations of Jersey City. She is convinced that the secret of her success lies in her sex. It is not a man's job, she says, and explains that—

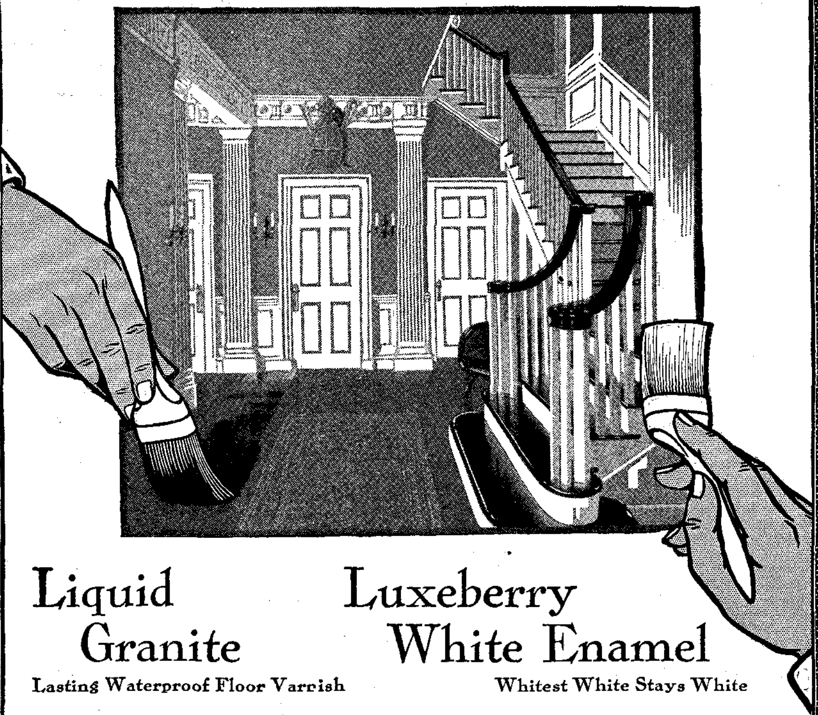
> The majority of our cases are those of non-support, women who have had some trouble with their husbands and decide to "have the law on them." In most cases they relent after the man is once arrested. And even when they don't, what chance does a regular man-judge have to find out what the real trouble is?
>
> All a regular judge can do is make a husband live up to the law. The law allows the deserted wife just $2.50 a week for every child depending on her, no matter what the husband's income is. There are not any such fool laws in my court. There are not any laws at all in my court. That is why it is so successful.
>
> Complaints have been made, but they

have not come from the ranks of those who have applied to her for justice. Her success has made her known outside of New Jersey. In fact, the following account of her work is quoted from the Seattle *Post-Intelligencer*, which is about as "far and wide" as fame can go in this country. We read:

> Judge Anita presides over at least twenty cases a week. Not only are there no laws or lawyers, but there are no spectators or reporters. Both the husband and the wife must be present. Usually they are young. Often it is their first quarrel, and a quarrel not so much with each other as with unseen economic forces which they do not comprehend, but which are making them mutually disagreeable.
>
> What happens inside the "court-room" no one knows. But it is something well mixed with tears and other things, more than with legal statutes. Certainly there is no reference to "$2.50 per week per child." The object seems to be to get as far away from such calculations as possible.
>
> But Miss Grish is not a simple sentimentalist, as many a deserting husband can testify. In the old days it was customary to keep the recalcitrant one in jail until the wife, realizing that part of his wages was better than none at all, applied for his release. Miss Grish prefers to keep him there until a definite arrangement for his wife's support is made; even if the city pays out four or five dollars a week in the meantime, instead of the customary seventy-five cents.
>
> She has been able to meet the temporary extra cost by cutting off the petty graft in the department. And the lesson to the husband, she maintains, is cheaper to Jersey City in the end.
>
> Generally, however, Miss Grish prefers to work outside of court, or in the court where laws and lawyers do not figure. And the regular judges in Jersey City are delighted with the arrangement. No longer do they have to deal with a mass of petty cases brought before them as a result of hasty words.

"The questions no man can settle" is her own designation for the cases that come to her. When one of the three regular judges finds one of these cases, he knows now where to send it. The defendant and plaintiff adjourn to Judge Anita's court, where law is temporarily laid aside, and those intimate things, so difficult to put into words in a law court, that are usually considered "irrelevant and immaterial" anyway, become the whole evidence. What happened begins to matter less and less, and what was intended, and how the parties felt at the time, toward the world and each other and themselves, and what they expected of each other, and what they thought and did not say—these are the significant things. For instance—

> Was the dinner-pail that Susie packed for Sammy an adequate cause for war? It was not, and Sammy agreed that it was not before the court adjourned. For the dinner and the pail were there, and Susie was there, and the memories of what they had expected to be to each other were all there; and of course they loved



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It avoids calling the doctor unnecessarily.

**Most dealers sell Tycos Fever, Bath, Desk, Candy, Window, Cabinet, Traveling and Maximum and *Minimum* Thermometers.**

Go to your dealer first. If he does not have **Tycos** Fever Thermometers (like illustration) or will not order for you, send us his name and address with $1.50 and we will send you one. Valuable booklet **A-1**, "Health and Comfort," on request.

*Taylor Instrument Companies*
AMES STREET, ROCHESTER, N. Y.
*There's a Tycos Thermometer for Every Purpose*

**EVERY PROPERTY OWNER NEEDS** A Little Giant Lift and Force Pump

**ANYONE CAN WORK IT**

Only pump of its kind. Used wherever there is plumbing. Removes all stoppages in pipes, saves plumber's bills, prevents noxious gases. Indorsed by U. S. Government, hospitals, schools and prominent business men.

**Why help make the Plumber Rich?**

The "Little Giant" lift and force pump is a sanitary household necessity. Ask your dealer or send $5 to-day. We will send pump by prepaid mail. Keep it 30 days—use it and, if you are not satisfied, return at our expense and we will refund your money. Booklet free.

**$5** Pre-paid

***Representatives Wanted***

**J. E. KENNEDY** Dept. L, 30 East 42d St. New York, N. Y.

P-f-f-f-f
Toc! Toc! Toc!
And Your Pipe is
Ready to Fill

You know the old familiar motions every pipe-smoker employs. They would be the delight of an efficiency expert.

A sweep of the hand from the pocket or the table top and your pipe is gripped in your teeth.

A blast of breath through the stem and three smart taps on your heel—and your pipe is ready to fill.

NOW. *What are you going to fill it with ?* If you could fill it with a tobacco you might like better than your present brand or mixture, you would be willing to give it a trial, wouldn't you?

Thought so.

Would you be willing to give Edgeworth a trial if a sample were placed in your hands ? You certainly would if some friend asked you to smoke a pipeful or two.

Well, the manufacturer of Edgeworth asks you to do it. If you will send him your name and address on a post card, with the name of a store where you sometimes buy your tobacco, a generous sample of Edgeworth Ready-Rubbed will be sent you, prepaid, to try.

Send and get the sample. It may be a revelation to you.

Edgeworth is not the biggest selling smoking tobacco in the world. It is not the second biggest seller, it is not yet the third biggest seller.

But with the men who smoke it—with the pipe-smokers who have "found" Edgeworth, either through the sample that is given, or through some friend, it is simply without a rival.

To the Edgeworth Smoker there is simply no other tobacco but Edgeworth; other tobaccos are for the other fellow.

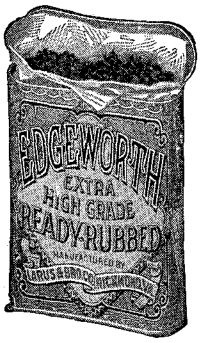
This is a strong statement. The sample of Edgeworth offered you must prove it. Send for the sample, you will like it.

The retail prices of Edgeworth Ready-Rubbed are 10c for pocket size tin, 50c for large tin, $1.00 for humidor tin. Edgeworth Plug Slice is 15c, 25c, 50c and $1.00. It is on sale practically everywhere. Mailed prepaid where no dealer can supply.

Edgeworth Ready-Rubbed is easy to roll into a tight, round cigarette. In a cigarette it is slightly milder than in a pipe and the flavor of an Edgeworth cigarette is refreshingly different.

If you will accept the proffer of a free package, write to Larus & Brother Co., 5 South 21st Street, Richmond, Va. This firm was established in 1877, and besides Edgeworth makes several other brands of smoking tobacco, including the well-known Qboid—granulated plug—a great favorite with smokers for many years.

***To Retail Tobacco Merchants***—If your jobber cannot supply Edgeworth, Larus & Bro. Co. will gladly send you a one or two dozen (10c size) carton by prepaid parcel post at same price you would pay jobber.



CONVERSATION WHAT TO SAY AND HOW TO SAY IT
by Mary Greer Conklin. An interesting, shrewdly written book on the true art of conversation and its attainment. Many felicitous quotations. Cloth, 75c net; by mail 83c.
FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, 354-360 Fourth Ave., N. Y.

> each other still, and, if it had not been for the shop closing down, and Susie's health giving out just when it did, and all the other little splinters of hard luck that sort of caught them both off-guard, they would never have quarreled about a dinner.
>
> Then there was Jack, the best fellow who ever lived; only, when he married, he never stopt to think that he could not treat the crowd just as often as ever, and when the week's pay was gone, it was somebody's business besides his own. Sure he loved the girl, but he could not get used to that.
>
> Well, he had to get used to it; the "court" made that plain. Whatever he had been, he was a married man now. And if he was going to make a success of the thing, he would have to change his whole life from the ground up. He was a "free citizen," of course, and no regular judge could keep him from taking a drink if he wanted to. But the way this new kind of a judge pointed it out, there was not much left but the water-wagon for him.

This is a new sort of "Jersey justice," differing radically from the sort administered in Judge Grish's court before she came there. She disapproved strongly of the old kind, and that is why she came and virtually appointed herself. As one old politician explained it:

> If Mayor Fagan hadn't appointed her, she'd have taken the job somehow. She seems to be doing everything she makes up her mind to do.
>
> We said she couldn't hold the job, but she's held it seven months. We said it'd have to go on the civil-service list and we limited the examination to residents of Jersey City. We thought that'd eliminate her, specially when Mulvaney passed the examination. But she's holding down the job still, with another examination ordered that'll let her in. Mulvaney's entitled to the job all right; but she or her friends or somebody sets up an awful howl because Mulvaney only stood 73 per cent. But what o' that? He was the highest, wasn't he? And he passed, didn't he? But what're you going to do with common folk in politics? Ain't the office always been run all right?

In answer to these baffling interrogations, Miss Grish made the situation that prevailed before her arrival a little more clear when she confided to the interviewer that—

> The office was run all right from a politician's point of view. All classes of people were being benefited, except the poor. One regular applicant, at least, was cashing his poor-check at a near-by bar. A woman running a boarding-house and paying $50 a month rent was receiving regular payments. Others who had begun to get help when they had little children depending on them were still getting it, altho the children had become grown men and were able to support them handsomely.
>
> This had its advantages, as it saved bookkeeping, but it was a little tough on hundreds who needed help urgently and couldn't get it. Much time was also saved in not investigating the applications, by just passing out the seventy-five cents a week and no questions asked. The system had its good points, you know, as the

Better Cigars
for
Less Money

My rare Havanas—unpurchasable in any store—*cost you half what they* should because you and I deal together personally. The dealer's profit goes to you.

Yet you get that same delightful cigar I myself have smoked for over 40 years. Today 12,000 discriminating smokers say I am a full-fledged connoisseur.

**I'm Hard to Please**

This business was started by my friends who used to depend on me to divide up my private stock. The circle grew. Before long I kept a friend in Cuba busy *selecting only the finest tobacco.*

Today I command the choicest plants grown in the mountainous Vuelta district—noted for its most expensive tobacco. I sold over 2,000,000 cigars last year.

Since I *pay no* salesmen's salaries or expenses, I can afford to sell my private monogram J.R.W. panatela for $5.00 per hundred, $2.60 for 50; charges prepaid. That's not far from cost.

**Decide for Yourself**

Once you smoke a few of my cigars—so mild and sweet—you'll want more. Not merely because you save 30% to 50%, but because they measure up to your most critical standards. Because they are all uniformly enjoyable.

**First Five Free!**

Just to convince you that you cannot duplicate these cigars for twice the cost—smoke five at *my* expense. Merely send 10c for packing, postage and revenue, with your letterhead, business card or reference.

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"The Roofing Development of the Twentieth Century"
Builders and owners both say that for
NEPONSET
SHINGLES
PATENTED

For they are spark-proof shingles that do not crack, curl, nor work loose. They have the wedge-like thickness of wooden shingles and can be laid twice as fast.

The finished roof is handsome and durable. Sold by dealers everywhere.

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BIRD
NEPONSET
PRODUCTS

voters concerned usually voted right; but a woman is apt to look at the situation from a little different angle.

---

### AFTER THE CONSUL'S GOAT

A BRIEF acquaintance with some of the difficulties that are thrust upon our consuls abroad might lead the reader to believe that a consul is regarded as an international easy-mark among a large majority of the traveling public. We are made acquainted with this side of the consul's career by Thornwell Haynes, ex-consul-general, who has had nearly a decade of experience with the woes of his trade, at Rouen, Nanking, and Singapore. Writing for *The Associated Sunday Magazine*, Mr. Haynes retails a trio of his adventures as the central figure of the "bunco game." In 1900 he took up his consulship in Rouen, his first post, and was soon scented as prey by one of the bunco class. He has the consolation, however, of knowing that in this case he was not the only victim, for his brother consuls fell even as did he, tho more experienced. As he tells the story:

I was one morning seated at my desk busily engaged in figuring over my quarterly accounts when suddenly a woman carrying a bundle in her arms appeared before me. I had not resided in France sufficiently long to imbibe the unadulterated French politeness; but I had progressed sufficiently to ask:

"Madam, what can I have the pleasure of doing for you this morning?"

"Monsieur," she exclaimed, walking toward me, holding out the bundle as if to deposit it on my desk, "this is an American baby. What shall I do with it?"

Abashed at the prospect of so suddenly becoming a father with the orange-blossoms and rice omitted, and knowing that the American Government had established no precedent of maintaining orphan asylums either at home or abroad, I hesitated a moment and replied:

"Will the madam please be seated over there by the door, and tell me why, being a Frenchwoman, she has become possest of an American baby?"

It never occurred to me to examine the little bundle of humanity. I had in previous times rather prided myself on my ability to distinguish the nationality of people, had even boasted I could tell them by their shoes; but I had never tried my perceptive powers on infant physiognomies.

"*Voilà!*" she said, seating herself.

She talked volubly while I tried to assume the defensive power of silence. But to a Frenchwoman—well, silence simply means what the jockey gives the horse in the last heat—encouragement.

From the verbal French cyclone she hurled at me I gathered a few fragments that enabled me to understand.

For three months she had been employed as nurse by an American woman who had paid her good wages. Four weeks previously, however, the mother had returned to New York, saying she was going over for only two or three days on an urgent business matter and would return at once. She had not seen or heard of her since. Being

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cannot be fully realized unless your home has a beautiful roof. The outside appearance of a good home is quite as important as the interior decorations.

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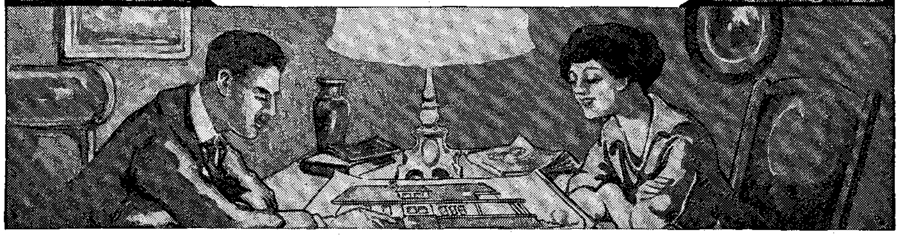

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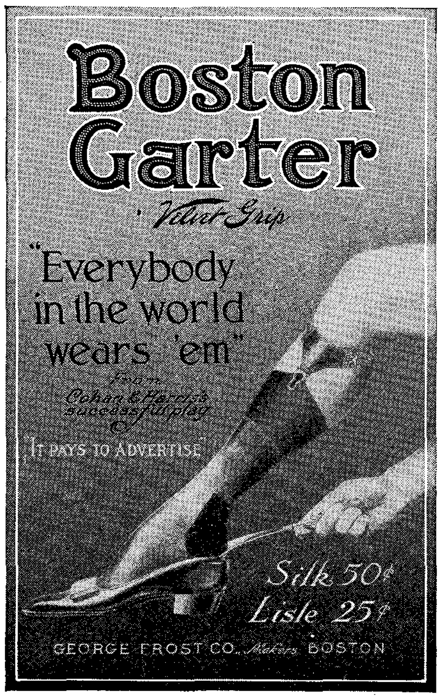
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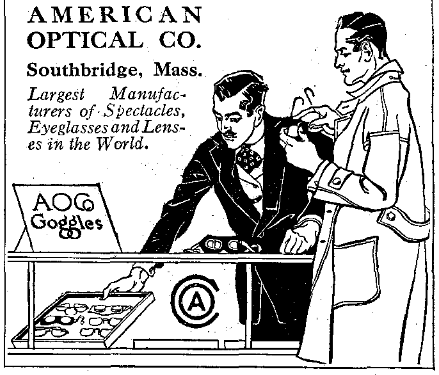

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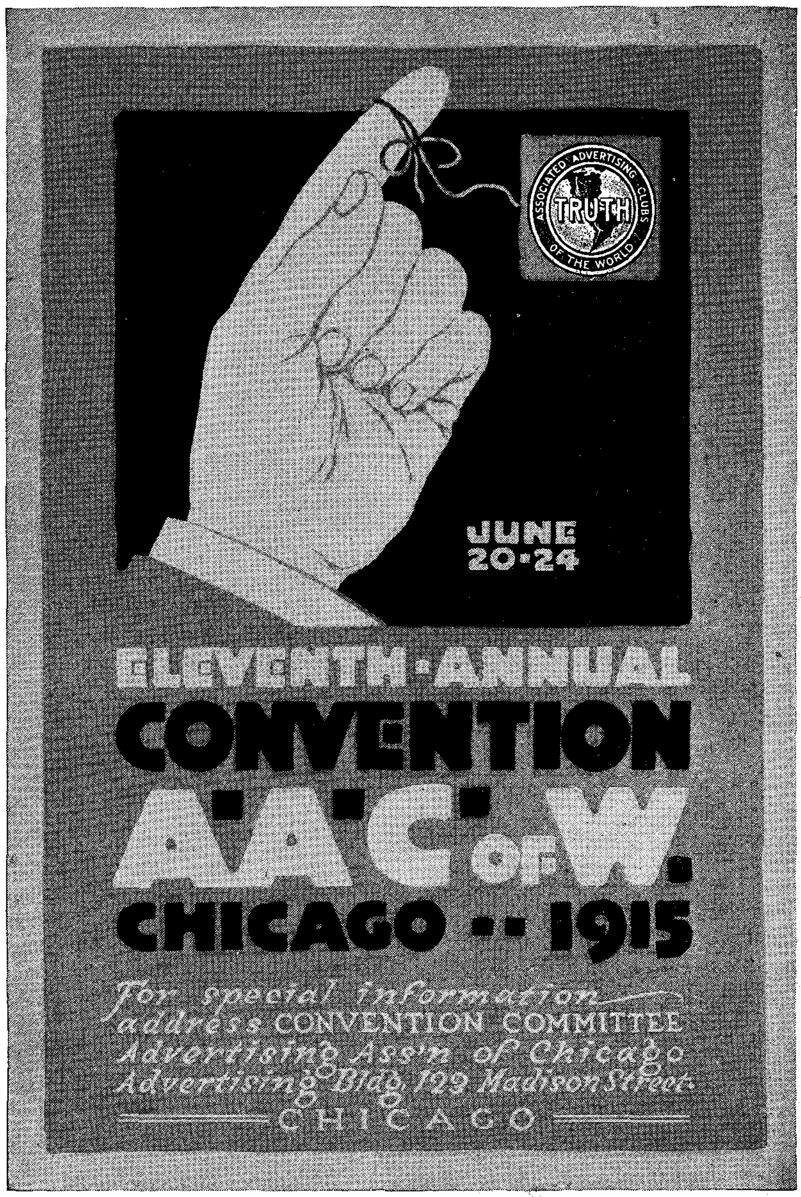

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a woman who had to work for her own living, the baby was a burden on her hands. She could hardly support herself, much less provide for the infant, and as the child was of American parentage, she thought the representative of the American Government ought to take care of it.

I suggested that I would write to the city authorities in New York, asking as to the genuineness of the address that the woman said the mother had left with her.

"And what shall I do during all the time you are waiting for an answer—starve?"

My answer finally was a twenty-franc ($4) gold piece, with which she departed, saying she would try to take care of the baby until I could hear from the New York authorities.

It was just one week later, at an informal dinner of the sixteen consuls who resided in the city, that in the course of a conversation with my Italian colleague I told him the story of the woman and the baby. What do you suppose he answered?

"Well, well!" he laughed. "Why, that same woman came to my office: only she had an Italian baby. And I thought I was fortunate to get rid of her for fifty francs."

In the general conversation that followed I discovered that the woman had visited every one of the sixteen consulates in the city, and, by her ability to change the baby's nationality from English to German, and from Haitian to Japanese, and all the other colors of the rainbow, she had extracted from the consular corps of that particular French city the sum of seven hundred and seventy-five francs.

A burned child not only dreads the fire, but he is often more certain than is warranted that he will never allow himself to be burned again. As a matter of fact, he has not yet learned about hot stoves, steam, and a variety of other things, each as unpleasant as the fire itself. So with Mr. Haynes, who confesses:

That incident, as far as human deceitfulness and cupidity were concerned, so clarified my psychological perceptions that I was sure no one would ever be able to fool me again. Then one afternoon there floated into the consulate a tall, gaunt genius, who possest an effusive, undulating manner indicative of a legacy from some refined but certainly remote ancestry. He wore long hair and carried a kodak.

"I'm an artist, Mr. Consul," he began gesticulating; "but I have been in the hospital for over a year, and am just getting out. Consequently I have to start at the bottom. In order to recoup my lost fortune, I'm starting just where I started twenty years ago. I am enlarging pictures. Been out of the hospital now for only a month. Mr. the Consul down at Marseilles gave me great help. I'm not asking for money. Wouldn't take a cent! Ah, I see your photo here on the mantel. Let me take it along with me. I'll enlarge it beautifully, artistically—no crayon—I shall do it for nothing. Bring it back day after to-morrow."

So impressively did he apologize for his intrusiveness, and so effectively did his oily pervasiveness disarm my doubts, that he and my photograph had gone out the door almost before I knew it. As no sentimental value was attached to the cardboard, I thought it was better I should part with it rather than with forty or fifty francs.

Of course I never expected to see him again; but, unlike the mother of the babe of myriad ancestry, he turned up exactly on the day he had specified. And he brought "the goods" too. It was a large, artistically finished photograph, such as the real first-class artists in America charge ten and fifteen dollars for.

Said he, "Mr. the Consul, I want not a cent—only if you are pleased with it just to write me a line saying you know I can do the work. I want to get started again in this world. It was such a long time I was in the hospital, where I lost all of my little fortune!"

Poor fellow! Of course I would help him. Had he not done me an excellent piece of work? And had he not done it for nothing? Was he not sick? Did he not really deserve help? Moreover, he had great deference for American consuls. So I withdrew one of my cards from its case and wrote on it something like the following:

"I am well pleased with the enlarged photograph made for me by the bearer. I can testify that he has done a specially fine piece of work for me."

Several weeks later I was visiting in a friend's home. Said he:

"What kind of fellow was that you recommended to enlarge photographs? He came to my home and enlarged me out of three hundred francs by representing that he had a little more material to buy to finish frescoing a figured overhead ceiling for which he was to be paid three thousand francs. Of course, having your card back of him, I let him have the money."

I tried to reply that the card represented only my own personal dealings with the man, and that others might not have the same experience; but all to no purpose. It was plain that he disliked me for his loss of three hundred francs.

The members of the American and English colonies began suddenly to shun me. Nor could I well blame them, seeing that the enlarged, swaying, long-haired devil had skipt the city after swiping them in one way or other to the tune of seven or eight hundred dollars.

Still, I was inclined to look upon the matter in rather a humorous light, until one day I received a bill from one of the city's best photographers, charging me eighty francs for an enlarged photograph. That genius had secured the services of one of the best photographers in the city to enlarge my picture! Of course the photographer could well believe I wanted the work done, seeing it was my own likeness.

By this time I somehow felt my inability to see into all the nooks and corners where lurked deceit. But I said more emphatically than ever, "Never again!"

After five years of Rouen, during which time he more or less successfully withstood the wiles of similar fakers, the Consul felt practically immune from "touches." Hence his huge delight in the following adventure:

My next "out of the routine" visitor was a fellow pretending he was deaf and dumb. I had heard of these chaps, and as I looked him in the eye I mentally said:

"You great big animated wad of falsehood, I'm going to catch you right now in a lie!"

He was provided with a pencil about

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Daylight—in the fullest degree—as long as the day lasts! Steel Sash so strong that it may run the height of the building—literally walls of daylight, with air where you want it—in any desired amount from any angle!

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Walls of steel that are wind and storm-proof. Construction watertight. Insurance rates lower because of fire-protection.

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By using our standard types—and they come in wide variety—Fenestra costs no more than good wood sash. And the low maintenance cost makes them cheaper in the end.

Fenestra Ventilators are operated by a spring catch and chain or a notched stay and cam latch. They can be opened to almost any angle, are automatically weather-tight when closed and weather-protecting when open.

Think over all these advantages and write us for catalog. Let us send, also, Price List to give you an approximate idea of cost.

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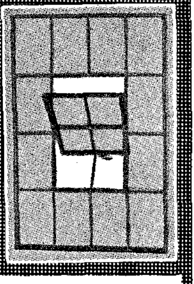
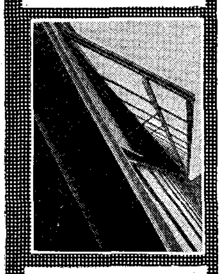
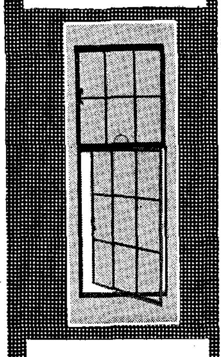


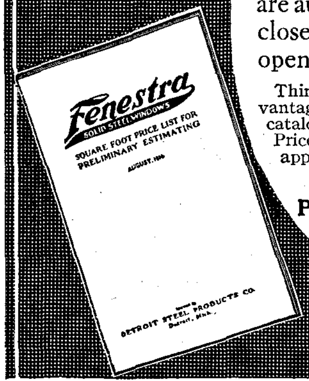
Standard FENESTRA horizontally pivoted.



Top-Hung Monitor Sash for saw-tooth roofs and in vertical planes.



Vertically pivoted to give maximum ventilation.



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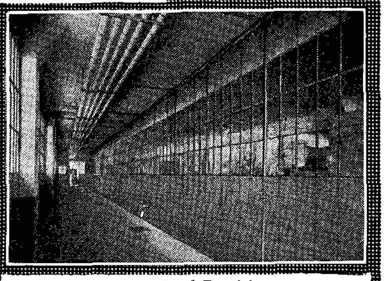

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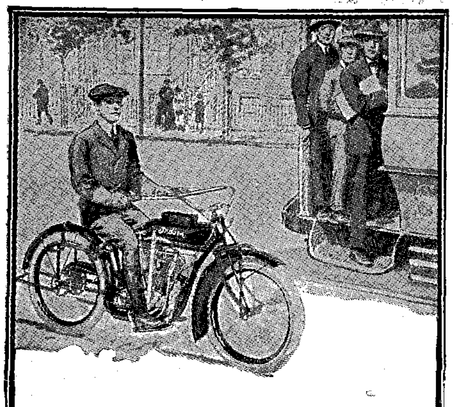

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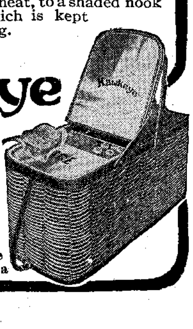

A small piece of ice in a sanitary, non-rusting, nickel-plated compartment, away from dust, germs and insects, is the secret. Does not drip. Write for folder P, describing baskets priced as low as $4. Dealers, write for Special Proposition. **Burlington Hawkeye Basket Co., Burlington S.W., Iowa**

half an inch long, and a dirty scrap of paper whereon was scrawled:

"i hav los my rale rode tickit an pocket booke."

"Yes, and you have lost also the ability to tell the truth," I said, looking fiercely at him, after having read the scrawl.

But there was nary a quaver on his part. I wondered if this was the real nine hundred and ninety-ninth case of the undeserving thousand.

I took a piece of paper from the desk and wrote on it:

"You miserable whelp! You can talk and hear as well as I can. If you'll confess, I'll help you. If you don't, I'll have you arrested."

As he read this he shook his head sadly.

After several further written expressions of opinion I finally wrote this for him:

"The smallest change I have is a hundred-franc bill. If I had any smaller change, I would give it to you. Good-day."

He rose slowly and departed regretfully. In going out he had a flight of steps to descend. When he was half-way down I called out suddenly:

"Oh, here is a five-franc piece I have found in my pocket!"

That fellow, before he knew it, actually turned round and started back up the steps holding out his hand, as tho receiving unexpected dividends from long-forgotten mining shares.

All I said to him was: "It's a pity, young man, that you can't hear!"

---

## ESCAPE FROM A GERMAN PRISON-CAMP

THE mere escape from a hostile prison is glory enough for the average soldier, but Jules Liaudat, captured at Malines and taken with his comrades to a German prison at Aix-la-Chapelle, has accomplished far more. His is the exhilaration of being pointed out as the man who, having escaped from the Germans, did not run to the nearest internment, but took it upon himself to reach his own fighting Belgians again, by the reckless and seemingly impossible task of crossing the whole of Germany, down to Italy, and so back into France.

There were fifty Belgian soldiers who became separated from their regiment during the fighting about Malines and were forced to surrender. They were shipped back of the German lines and set to road-work and other occupations of as little or less congeniality. This was not the idea previously entertained by the fifty of what it meant to be a prisoner of war. They found honest toil under such circumstances unbecoming the dignity of a soldier. Through the days, and long days they were, they worked on doggedly; at night, plans were made for escape. At length the moment came, declares the New York *Sun*, detailing by special correspondence the escape of Liaudat:

The prisoners had noticed that they were left unguarded by the sentinels for a few minutes each day while the guards went to get the soup. On December 1 the Belgians lay in wait for the return of the sentinels at the entrance to the compound.

As one of the Germans came back with the customary caldron of soup he was set upon and strangled. He was able to utter a cry, however, and his comrades came running to see what was wrong. One after the other they were shot down by one of the Belgians, who had picked up the revolver of the strangled soldier.

Then began a wild dash for liberty under the bullets of a company of Landsturm, brought to the scene by the sounds of the shots. The Belgians ran in zigzags to avoid being hit. Almost all of them made toward the Dutch frontier. Not so Liaudat, who did not wish to be interned in Holland until the end of the war. He had conceived the more desperate plan of crossing Germany and reaching Italy. To this boldness he probably owes his life, as the Landsturm men, feeling confident that he would be caught later, fired only a few shots after him, whereas in the opposite direction almost all the runaways were brought down.

If the *Landstürmer* believed his escape to be impossible, their certainty had no effect upon Liaudat. It was as if, once free, he had turned deliberately and run straight into their arms, and yet managed to elude them without difficulty. He had made a courageous beginning, and so it was perhaps natural that—

Once well on his way, Liaudat gained in confidence and succeeded in walking to Merestret without being questioned. He went round the outskirts of the town and on to Limburg, where he found some old clothes in an abandoned house. This allowed him to discard his Belgian uniform, now all tattered and torn.

Thus disguised, he continued his journey as a tramp, without papers of any sort and with no money. He was obliged to pose as a deaf-mute when he met people and beg food by signs. He slept in ditches, behind hedges, and in old tumble-down barns. The weather was extremely bad and his sufferings were great, but the courageous Belgian kept on and, with the aid of sign-posts along the roads, found his way through Bonn, Coblenz, Mayence, Mannheim, Karlsruhe, Strassburg, and Erstein, finally crossing the Swiss-German frontier and reaching Basel.

While in German territory he was often stopt and questioned by police and military patrols, but he always signaled that he could neither hear nor speak, and when paper and a pen were offered to him he would write, "Ich bin Schweiz" (I am Swiss). This was his passport.

Not content with reaching Switzerland, Liaudat continued his tramp by Thun and Briga over the Simplon Pass to Domodossola. He succeeded in reaching Genoa on January 27.

Since his escape from Aix-la-Chapelle he had been walking for fifty-seven days and had covered a distance of roughly 750 miles. The latter part of his journey was less difficult, for in both Switzerland and Italy he found people fairly generous in giving him food and shelter. The Belgian Consul in Genoa kept Liaudat housed and fed for some days until he received his passport allowing him to enter France.

Liaudat is going back to the front to fight the Germans again.

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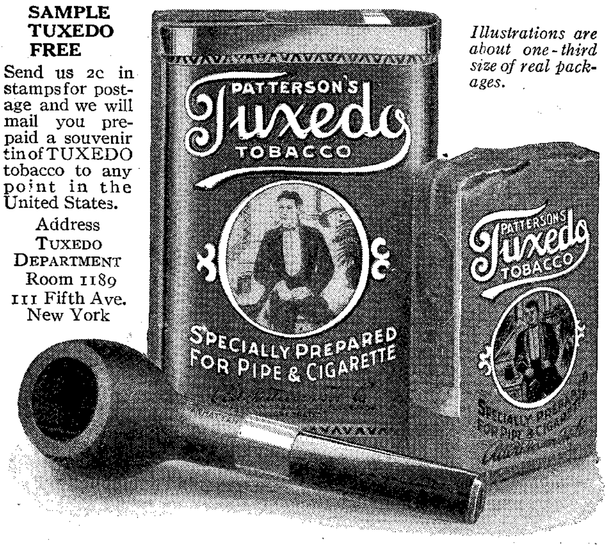

*Illustrations are about one-third size of real packages.*

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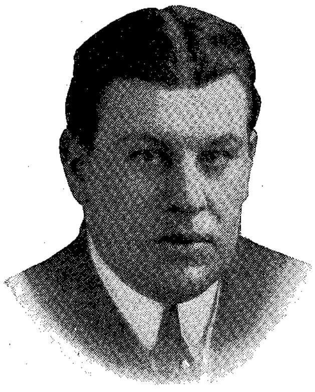
Famous Author, War Correspondent and Lecturer

*"I can't think of any reason why I shouldn't say I like Tuxedo—because I do like it, very much."*

Irvin S. Cobb



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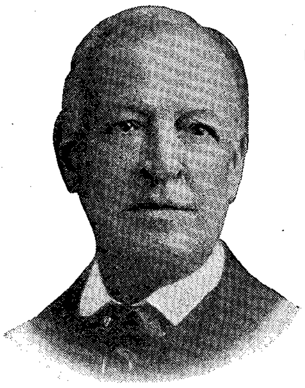

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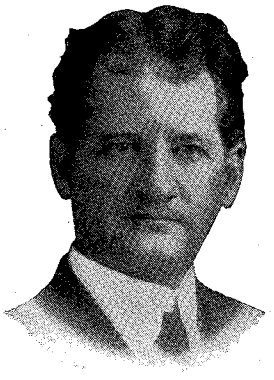

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*"A pipeful of Tuxedo is a wonderfully pleasant form of tobacco enjoyment, mild and soothing."*

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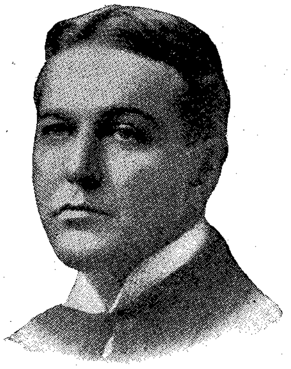

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Herman Nickerson

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IF a stranger in your community saw fit to conceal his identity, you would look upon him with suspicion. You would insist upon knowing his name and antecedents before you consented to do business with him or receive him into your home. Yet some people still buy crackers out of a barrel, coffee or tea from a bin, prunes from a hogshead, and unnumbered other things without a name or a brand that identifies the goods and thereby protects the purchaser.

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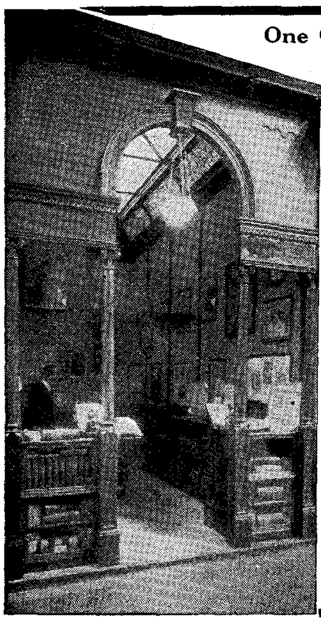


One Of The Most Interesting Spots At The PANAMA-PACIFIC EXPOSITION At San Francisco Is The

EXHIBIT OF FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY—Liberal Arts Palace

wherein are displayed some of the highest achievements of publishing energy—*The Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary; The Jewish Encyclopedia; The New Schaff-Herzog Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge; The Literary Digest,* and hundreds of beautiful books on as many different subjects. Beautiful paintings from famous books—striking and artistic original drawings for cover designs—a wonderful revolving display revealing the various stages of high class lithography, etc., are also on view.

In addition to these things there are shown copies of educational publications, works on art, flower-growing, gardening, history, biography, travel, theology, child-training, and medicine. There are also books for children and miscellaneous volumes covering various other subjects of interest. Beautiful book covers are a special feature of this part of the exhibit and another interesting item is the display of diplomas and medals awarded to Funk & Wagnalls Company for various exhibits at other International Expositions.

*The Exhibit is to be found on the aisle known as Second Street, between Avenue C and Avenue D, in the Liberal Arts Palace.*

By All Means Visit It

## THE SPICE OF LIFE

**Too Dangerous.**—PROFESSOR—" Aren't you taking my course next year? "

STUDENT—" Can't possibly. I walk in my sleep."—*Harvard Lampoon.*

**A Second Look.**—CYNTHIA—" These bathing-suits make some people look shorter, don't they? "

TOM—" Yes, and others look longer."—*Judge.*

**Would Qualify.**—POSSIBLE EMPLOYER—" Hm! so you want a job, eh? Do you ever tell lies? "

APPLICANT—" No, sir, but I kin learn."—*New York Times.*

**Doctor Knew.**—" My doctor told me I would have to quit eating so much meat."

" Did you laugh him to scorn?"

" I did at first; but when he sent in his bill, I found he was right."—*Washington Star.*

**Murdering Him.**—VERY BRITISH GUEST—" What! Brahms? You're surely not going to sing German? "

HOSTESS (apologetically)—" Well, of course, I shall take care to sing it flat."—*Punch.*

**As of Old.**—DENTIST—" Open wider, please—wider."

PATIENT—"A—A—A—Ah."

DENTIST (inserting rubber gag, towel, and sponge)—" How's your family? "—*Harvard Lampoon.*

**Happy Thought.**—" I want to see the Government own everything," said the discontented man.

" Maybe it might be a good idea," replied Mr. Dustin Stax. " I have a few things that I would like to sell it."—*Washington Star.*

**Appraised.**—Callers were at the door and Bobbie was told to show them into the parlor. He did so, and while his mother was fixing herself up, he sat there rather embarrassed. Presently, seeing the visitors glancing around the room, he said:

" Well, what do you think of our stuff, anyway? "—*Boston Transcript.*

**Sweet Charity.**—WEALTHY BENEFACTRESS (stopping in at the hospital)—" Well, we'll bring the car to-morrow, and take some of your patients for a drive. And, by the bye, nurse, you might pick out some with bandages that show—the last party might not have been wounded at all, as far as anybody in the streets could see."—*Punch.*

**Must be Total.**—A clergyman was discussing with an illiterate member of his flock, in an orthodox church of Georgia, religious topics of varied interest. The member said that even the best were none too good in this vale of sin and tribulation.

" You believe, then," interposed the preacher, " in the doctrine of Total Depravity? "

" Yes, I do," responded the member, " that is,—er—er—where it's lived up to."—*Christian Register.*

**Too Slow.**—Cook—"The cheese has run out, mum."

Mistress—"Why didn't you chase it?"
—*Boston Transcript.*

**Precaution.**— Jugger —"Where's the best place to stop in Boston?"

Naught—"Before you forget your name and address."—*Dartmouth Jack o' Lantern.*

**S. O. S.**—Jack Slowboy—"I wish I could read your thoughts."

Winnie Willing—"So do I; but goodness knows I've tried to help you all I could."—*Boston Transcript.*

**Ferocity Explained.**—Bill—"I read as 'ow that 'ere 'Indenburg 'as got an English wife."

Alf—"Ah, that accounts for 'is fightin' like 'e does."—*London Saturday Night.*

**A Horrid Plot.**—The Host—"I thought of sending some of these cigars out to the front."

The Victim—"Good idea! But how can you make certain that the Germans will get them?"—*London Bystander.*

**Having Difficulty.**—"What's the man who just kicked the chair over and threw a pack of cards into the fireplace?" inquired one waiter.

"Oh," replied the other, "he's the gentleman who tried to rest his nerves by playing solitaire."—*Washington Star.*

**Qualified.**—"My husband," remarked a Philadelphia matron to a group of friends, "was a confirmed smoker with a tobacco heart when I married him a year ago, but to-day he never touches the weed."

"Good," said one of the group. "To break off a lifetime habit requires a strong will."

"Well, that's what I've got," said the wife.—*Christian Register.*

**Jealous.**—A certain little girl was discovered by her mother engaged in a spirited encounter with a small friend who had got considerably worsted in the engagement.

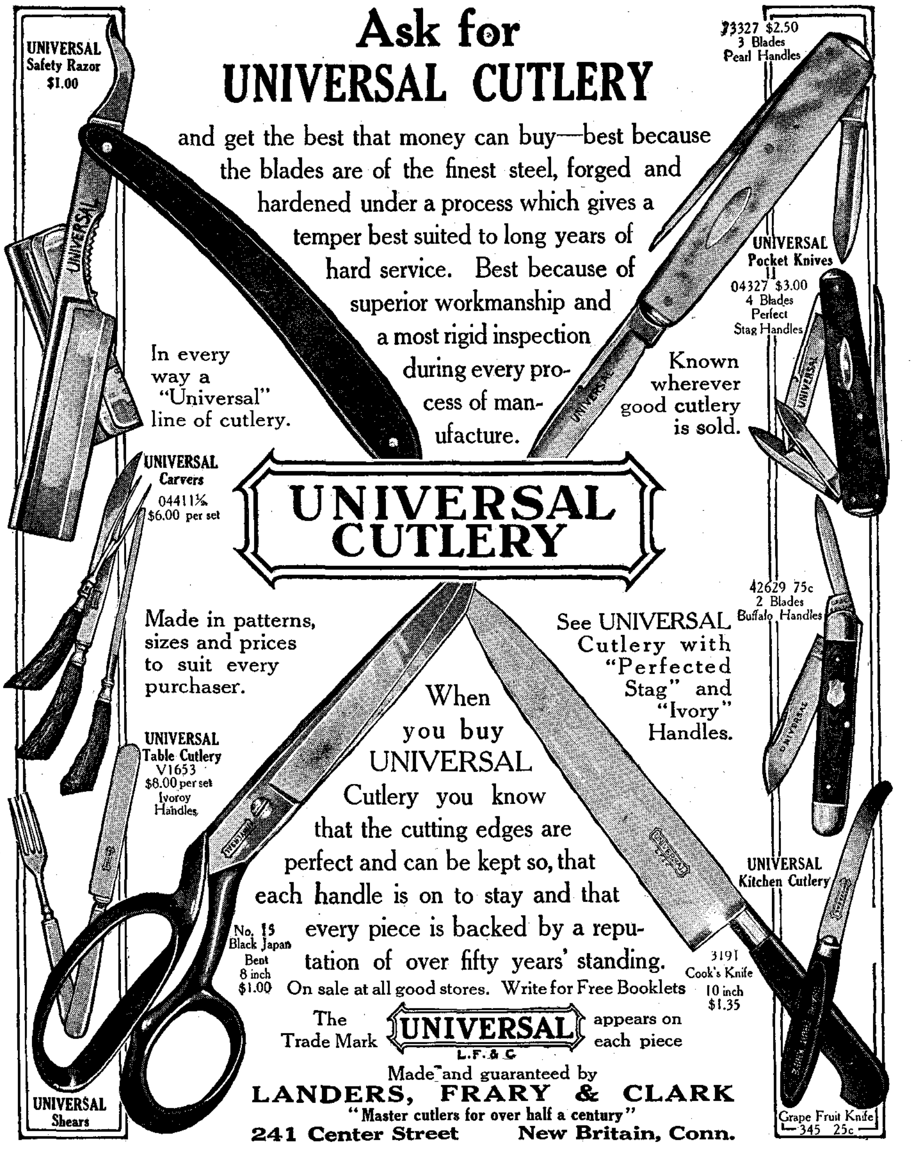
"Don't you know, dear," said the mother, "that it is very wicked to behave so? It was Satan that put it into your head to pull Elsie's hair."

"Well, perhaps it was," the child admitted, "but kicking her shins was entirely my own idea."—*Tit-Bits.*

**Missing Soul Mate.**—(*Letter received by the Mayor of Stevens Point, Wis.*)

Dear Mr. Mayor Pasternacki, I am a young farmer and i want to get married. I have a two hundred acre farm and i am lonesome. I am single and was never married because i could never find the right girl. But i was in Stevens Point a couple of weeks ago and i saw a nice girl there. I was only in town for about an hour and i lost tract of her. I've been thinking it over and i come to the conclusion that i will marry her. She was about middle height and plump, and she was good looking. When you find her please let me know and i will come in and get her. Of course if you cant find her maybe you can find another. I can support a wife. Yes and i will even get a ford if she wont marry me without one. Thanking you now. Yours truly, etc.

P. S. She had tan shoes.—*Chicago Tribune.*



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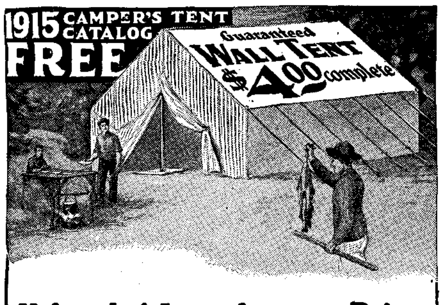
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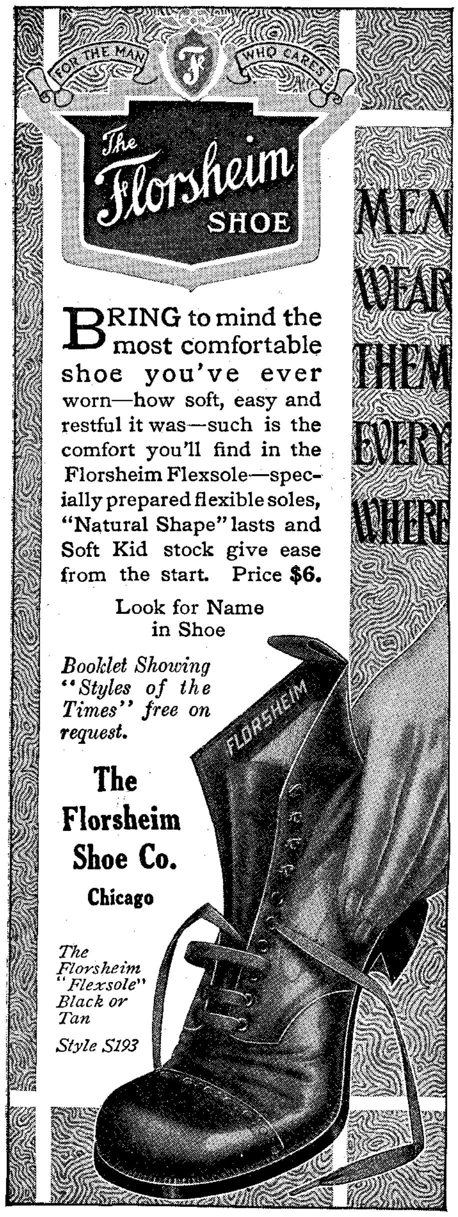

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# INVESTMENTS—AND—FINANCE

## PROSPERITY THAT AWAITS US

JACOB H. SCHIFF, the New York banker, on his way to California, in an interview at Colorado Springs on April 25, as to the future of business in this country, declared that he looked forward to a return of "days of prosperity the like of which has seldom been seen in America, especially by this generation." Already he noted that our exports were "increasing rapidly," the business of railroads and steel companies was "improving," activities on the stock exchange were "exceptionally fine," manufacturing was "on the increase," and farmers were "preparing to handle big crops." His general opinion was confirmed a day later in letters from many bankers all over the country printed in *The Journal of Commerce*. Summarizing the tenor of these letters that paper said:

"General business throughout the West seems to have turned the corner. Aside from specific industries that are responding to war-supply orders from European belligerents, specific evidence is not yet in sight of anything approaching boom times. But there is, in fact, distinct evidence that improvement has set in and that it will show a tendency to progress as the spring proceeds.

"Home conditions have improved appreciably during the last nine months. This is a feature that may be regarded as among the very few compensations of the horrifying conflict abroad. President Wilson's attitude seems to have changed from one of antagonism toward large business affairs to one of earnest uplift. Minor political leaders are following his lead. Railroads are to receive the greater consideration that they need.

"These, in brief, are some of the considerations advanced by a representative number of presidents of leading banks, especially those in the West, who have responded to a telegraphic request of this journal for their views on the current business outlook based on the results of their own observations.

"A measurable degree of optimism is prevalent in respect to crop-prospects. Collections are fairly satisfactory, and a number of the bank officials refer specifically to the large supply of unemployed funds in the banks in all sections of the country. War's influence is on the wane. Political conditions are improving.",

Among the men whose opinions were given are bankers in Philadelphia, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, St. Louis, Kansas City, Des Moines, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Indianapolis, and Topeka.

## THE BAGDAD RAILWAY AS A CAUSE OF THE WAR

Writers on remote causes of the war in Europe have already made occasional references to the Bagdad Railway concession granted several years ago by Turkey to Germany. One of the best outlines of the subject was contained in Mr. Gibbons's "New Map of Europe." The subject is now set forth again by a writer in *The Wall Street Journal*. By this railroad Constantinople would be connected with the Gulf of Persia and with Egypt. Originally it was believed in England that the enterprise was a private one, but more recently it has come to be regarded as a Prussian State enterprise. The meaning of the concession in economic and military advantages to Germany and its meaning to the future of Asiatic Turkey, and especially to the valley of the Euphrates, are set forth in the article:

"When the line is completed a bird's-eye view of the map would show a line from a point opposite Constantinople whose general direction was easterly, running across the Turkish Empire in Asia to the River Tigris, thence southerly to the Persian gulf—the back door to India. Then back on the main line at a point about north of the Holy Land, a second line would be seen branching from the first and pointing southward through Syria, paralleling the eastern coast of the Mediterranean (altho at considerable distance from the sea), and bringing up near the frontier of Egypt. Looked at through English, French, or Russian eyes, the concession is a grave menace. But to Germany it is a necessary prerequisite to Pan-Germanic expansion. Here is one reason for the declared determination of both sides to fight the war to a bitter finish.

"The concession promises Germany priceless advantages—economic, political, and strategic. With an area about equal to the State of Texas, she can feed her population of 65,000,000 less than ten months of the twelve only by a mighty intensive system of agriculture. Of wheat alone she must import about 80,000,000 bushels every year to supply the normal needs. And even this is eked out by a larger per-capita consumption of rye than that of any nation of central or western Europe. Dairy- and poultry-products, as well as other foodstuffs, are imported in considerable volume. Raw materials for industrial use are imported in large quantities. Since 1900 her cotton spindleage has increased about 50 per cent., and approximately 2,000,000 bales of cotton are necessary to satisfy her manufacturing requirements. Yet no cotton is produced in the Empire.

"Hitherto Germany has depended largely upon Galicia, Roumania, and America for petroleum. The danger of this dependence became apparent when the Russian Army entered Galicia, the British and French fleets cut off the oversea supply, and Roumania began arming as if to enter the struggle. Germany is the world's second largest consumer of copper, but must obtain five-sixths of the raw material from the outside world, which can not ship it to her in time of war without risk of capture and confiscation. Without command of the sea, in a great war like the present she resembles a besieged city. But in the Bagdad concession Germany could see a future storehouse of food-products, petroleum, copper, fibers, and other necessary raw materials.

"Before the present Empire was welded together with 'blood and iron' a Prussian strategist connected with the Turkish Army saw the military advantage of a railway along the line of march traversed by Alexander the Great. Perhaps the concession was evolved from the vision. Certain it is that in 1875 German engineers were authorized to build for the Turkish Government a short railroad from Haidar Pasha, opposite Constantinople, to Ismidt. This little line was dignified with the name of the 'Anatolian Railway,' Anatolia being practically synonymous with Asia Minor. Thirteen years after this a German company, whose angel was the Deutsche Bank, was given the privilege of exploiting this line, and it was extended into northern

Anatolia as far east as Angora, in the province of that name south of the Black Sea. Had this line been extended farther east, paralleling the Russian border, it would have proved of incalculable value to the Turks in their Caucasian campaign against Russia in the present war.

"In 1896 another extension from Ismidt was projected southeasterly to Konia (which the historian will remember as Iconium), in the Turkish province of Adana, which borders on the Mediterranean. Mehemet Ali once said this province was worth more than all Egypt. Good cotton is now produced in its Cicilian plains, a fact of no small importance to Germany. Twenty-three years after the building of the first section of the Anatolian Railway, or in 1898, the German Kaiser visited at Constantinople. Apparently the visit was mutually agreeable. William proclaimed himself as Abdul's 'only friend in Europe,' and Abdul gave William a concession for the construction of a railway to connect Constantinople with the Persian gulf by way of Bagdad, which concession was turned over to a German syndicate. This was the beginning of the Bagdad Railway, probably one of the several indirect causes of a war-drama whose stage is three continents and half the world its actors.

"Several years of negotiating followed this concession. In the end the syndicate was given the authorization for the Bagdad Railway, the construction and operation to be under a kilometric guaranty. This guaranty was a thrifty one for the promoters, but if Turkey was satisfied perhaps the rest of the world had no occasion to complain. The capital valuation of the road was fixt at 54,000,000 francs per section of 200 kilometers (about 130 miles). It was expected that, with branches, there would be twelve such sections. But, as a matter of fact, the total mileage now projected will considerably exceed this estimate. Before beginning work on any section the Turkish Government was to issue its bonds to the syndicate to an amount equaling the capital value of that section. The sale of these bonds by the syndicate was to provide it with capital for construction purposes. Also, an annuity was guaranteed for maintenance, and another for operation, the two together aggregating 15,500 francs per kilometer. It is now estimated that, when the road is fully completed, the annual charge to the Turkish Government will be 31,000,000 francs.

"About 100 miles in the interior is Aleppo, the roadhouse of caravan routes and the emporium of northern Syria. For centuries it has been the receiving- and distributing-point for the export and import trade of Alexandretta. Situated in the midst of a rich agricultural district, it is also the center of manufactures of carpets and rugs, cotton and wool, silk and leather goods. It has long been thought that when the time came for the Turks to leave Europe this city would be selected for their new capital. Aleppo, therefore, could not be ignored. As now being built, the road runs southeast from Konia, negotiates the Taurus Mountains, and connects with Aleppo. A branch line connects this city with Alexandretta, thus bringing the Bagdad Railway to the open sea on the west, in spite of the policy of the smiling Abdul.

"After the Aleppo connection the line turns northeast and crosses northern Syria. Bridging the Euphrates, it then runs almost directly east to the city of Mosul, on the Tigris, in Mesopotamia. Here, too, is a land where cotton can be produced. Indeed, Mosul was once famous for its beautiful cotton fabrics, to which it gave the name of 'mosulines,' or muslins. Three hundred miles south of Mosul is the city of Bagdad, formerly the seat of the Saracen califate, around which there clusters so much of romance and story. Calif Almansur built this city about 763 A.D., and in the ninth century it was enlarged by

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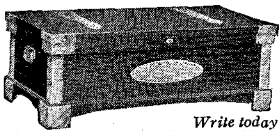

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our old-time friend, Harun-al-Raschid. In the tenth century this Mesopotamian metropolis boasted a population about equal to that of Chicago at this time. Mosul, Bagdad, and such ancient cities as Nineveh and Babylon are assurances of the potential wealth of Mesopotamia and promises of what the land might be again under the stimulus of European enterprise and capital.

"The drifting sands of centuries have been allowed to choke the ancient irrigation-works, and millions of acres of the earth's fattest soil now lie waste for want of water. Engineers say the Tigris and Euphrates might be made to support an irrigation system far more extensive than that employed in the proud days of Nebuchadnezzar, when the land sustained a great population. It was for the Bagdad district that Sir William Willcocks, of Assuan-dam fame, planned a great irrigation-system. Through the ports of Bagdad and Bassorah in Mesopotamia, and Alexandretta in Syria, already go in limited quantities such important products as wheat, corn, rice, barley, fruits, nuts, vegetables, tobacco, cotton, wool, mohair, raw silk, horses, cattle, sheep, hides, and skins. In 1910 a million crates of oranges went from the little port of Jaffa alone. Capital and enterprise could make this whole land a great producer of foodstuffs and raw materials for manufacturing."

## OUR LOANS TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES AND OUR TRADE WITH THEM

It appears from statistics presented by *The Wall Street Journal* that this country, since the war began, has lent to foreign countries over $200,000,000, practically all of which was lent since the beginning of the present year. The greater part was spent here by the borrowers, loans or credits being arranged as payments which otherwise it would have been difficult to make except by shipments of gold. The exact total of foreign securities taken here is $211,000,000, of which $75,000,000 came from Canada. France was the next largest borrower. A pending Argentine loan will place that country in third place. Following are the figures for foreign countries, which are understood to be somewhat below the actual figures to date:

| | |
|---|---|
| Canadian provincial loans | $22,375,000 |
| Municipal loans | 27,207,000 |
| Railway and industrial | 25,690,000 |
| France one-year 5% notes | 50,000,000 |
| Credit | 10,000,000 |
| Russia credit | 25,000,000 |
| Argentine 1-2-3-year 6% notes | 15,000,000 |
| Swiss 1-3-5-year 5% notes | 15,000,000 |
| German 9-months 5% notes | 10,000,000 |
| Sweden 2-year 6% notes | 5,000,000 |
| Norway notes | 3,000,000 |
| Republic of Panama 30-year 5s | 3,000,000 |
| Total | $211,272,000 |

By the end of April, it was believed that the total would reach $236,000,000, or a sum indicating a yearly rate of over $700,000,000. It is interesting to place that possible yearly total alongside the borrowings from Great Britain last year by countries outside the British Isles. From foreign countries these were $350,000,000 and from English colonies $420,000,000. The countries which cover the sources of loans sought in this country since January 1, borrowed last year, from London $575,000,000. While the war has been largely responsible for several of the large loans secured here, so that a comparison can hardly be made with former years, our lendings abroad this year, in the opinion of *The Wall Street Journal*, "have been of sufficient volume to entitle us to a high position, for the time being at least, as a world banker."

But this is only a part of the war-story

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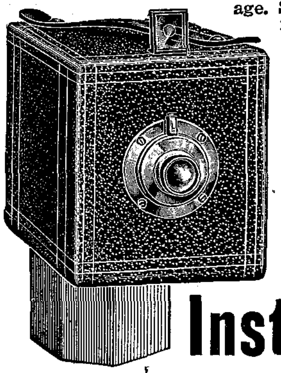

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in our international relations. The same paper shows how the excess of our exports over our imports for March, amounting to $140,969,347, followed upon a "favorable" balance in February amounting to $173,604-366, while the excess of exports for the four months, December to March, inclusive, was $591,000,000, and for the nine months ending April 1 the excess amounted to $720,000,000. Including gold and silver shipments, Europe had during that period run up a bill of $807,000,000, as follows:

| | *Nine months to April 1, 1915* | *Fiscal year ending June 30, 1914* |
|---|---|---|
| Merchandise | $720,000,000 | $470,000,000 |
| Gold | 69,000,000 | 45,000,000 |
| Silver | 18,000,000 | 25,000,000 |
| Total | $807,000,000 | $540,000,000 |

While shipments of merchandise, gold, and silver had thus run up a total heavily in our favor, "there remained to be deducted, in attempting to arrive at a 'balance,' the various credit items, such as interest due on our securities owned in Europe, tourist expenses, freights, etc." On this point and others the writer says:

"With the exception of freight charges accrued in carrying our merchandise exports to Europe, these items may reasonably be expected to run below the average. Interest will have been reduced by the liquidation of European holdings, tourist expenses cut down for obvious reasons, and remittances to friends curtailed by the difficulties of sending money, and by other causes. These items, for the nine months ended April 1, may be estimated as follows, compared with figures for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914:

| | *Nine months ending April 1, 1915* | *Fiscal year ending June 30, 1914* |
|---|---|---|
| Interest (net) | $178,000,000 | $250,000,000 |
| Tourist expenses (net) | 62,000,000 | 170,000,000 |
| Remit'ces to friends (net) | 62,000,000 | 150,000,000 |
| Freights | 18,000,000 | 25,000,000 |
| Total remittances | $320,000,000 | $595,000,000 |
| Excess of exports | 807,000,000 | 540,000,000 |
| Balance | $487,000,000 | $55,000,000 |

"Against the remaining balance of $487,000,000, there must, of course, be set the foreign bonds which have been sold in this market, the advances of American bankers to their foreign correspondents, and the liquidation of foreign-held American securities in the New York market. Leaving these items aside, the apparent balance owed us by Europe is rapidly mounting. This apparent balance of $487,000,000 arrived at compares with a similar balance of $395,000,000 for the eight months ending March 1, 1915."

*Bradstreet's* expresses a fear that "in the general reports of pleased remarks regarding war-orders" there is danger of losing sight of the unfavorable side. The war has benefited some lines of trade, but so many others have been hurt severely that our trade at the end of eight months after the war began stands "considerably behind that for the like period of the last fiscal year." It is first to be borne in mind that the great gain in our exports of breadstuffs, "the sheet-anchor of the entire war-order exhibit," should not be credited entirely to the war, because last year the world's crop of breadstuffs was about 10 per cent. short of the previous year. Especially were there short yields in Europe, while the Australian crop was in large part a failure and the Canadian output was short. This country, meanwhile, had a record-breaking crop of breadstuffs. Our export trade in them would have been large, even if war had never occurred.

Among the losses suffered by this country from the war were exports of cotton, copper, iron, and steel. *Bradstreet's* presents

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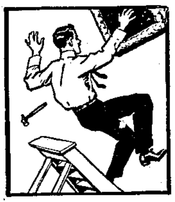

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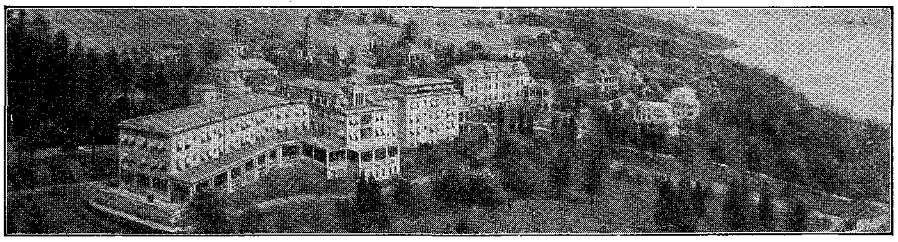

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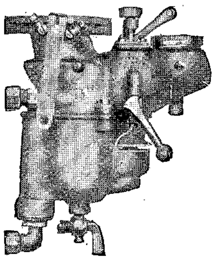

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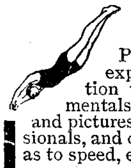

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two tables, one showing the articles of export which have increased, the other those which decreased. Following is the one pertaining to articles of which increased amounts were sent abroad, from which it appears that exports for eight months increased from $151,681,000 to $537,657,000, which was a gain of $385,977,000, the largest single gain being in breadstuffs, which represented nearly two-thirds of the entire amount of gain:

| | *July, 1913, to Feb., 1914* | *July, 1914, to Feb., 1915* | *Increase* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Breadstuffs | $120,935,614 | $367,395,147 | $246,459,533 |
| Explosives | 4,065,450 | 12,292,686 | 8,227,236 |
| Hides and skins | 1,846,588 | 3,307,746 | 1,461,158 |
| Wire rods | 641,460 | 1,251,176 | 609,716 |
| Firearms | 2,421,438 | 6,448,449 | 4,027,011 |
| Horseshoes | 67,827 | 805,860 | 738,033 |
| Wire | 1,130,780 | 1,143,826 | 13,046 |
| Harness | 435,491 | 9,934,580 | 9,499,089 |
| Canned beef | 324,730 | 7,112,286 | 6,787,556 |
| Fresh beef | 507,913 | 7,460,490 | 6,952,577 |
| Condensed milk | 883,190 | 2,027,025 | 1,143,835 |
| Sugar | 1,303,164 | 19,645,314 | 18,342,150 |
| Beans and peas | 576,080 | 2,618,845 | 2,042,765 |
| Potatoes | 1,027,659 | 1,921,372 | 893,713 |
| Wool manufactures | 3,058,043 | 17,428,965 | 14,370,922 |
| Zinc manufactures | 281,502 | 12,663,271 | 12,381,769 |
| Horses | 1,816,420 | 32,606,063 | 30,789,643 |
| Wagons | 724,886 | 1,025,427 | 300,541 |
| Cotton goods | 1,785,524 | 7,972,713 | 6,187,189 |
| Auto trucks | 797,722 | 14,011,924 | 13,214,202 |
| Aeroplanes | 73,525 | 182,915 | 109,390 |
| Boots and shoes | 6,975,380 | 8,401,364 | 1,425,984 |
| Total | $151,680,386 | $537,657,444 | $385,977,058 |

*Bradstreet's* declares that while this showing is an impressive one, particularly so when it is remembered that the volume promises to become greater rather than less as the year advances, the showing as to decreases is to be kept in mind as follows:

| | *July, 1913, Feb., 1914* | *July, 1914, Feb., 1915* | *Decrease* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Agricultural implts | $20,831,505 | $4,636,887 | $16,194,618 |
| Autos, pass | 14,919,087 | 7,593,429 | 7,325,658 |
| Coal | 42,227,580 | 35,258,940 | 6,968,640 |
| Copper | 96,932,168 | 58,569,441 | 38,362,727 |
| Cotton, raw | 498,933,858 | 243,948,812 | 254,985,046 |
| Elec. machinery | 17,723,804 | 12,205,421 | 5,518,383 |
| Fertilizers | 7,249,455 | 2,201,329 | 5,048,126 |
| Fibers | 8,118,142 | 5,839,769 | 2,278,373 |
| Fish | 10,432,187 | 8,059,542 | 2,372,645 |
| Furs and skins | 11,445,892 | 2,481,949 | 8,963,943 |
| Iron and steel* | 169,138,703 | 112,657,178 | 56,481,525 |
| Naval stores | 13,949,633 | 6,329,103 | 7,620,530 |
| Mineral oils | 99,740,696 | 84,952,187 | 14,788,509 |
| Tobacco, leaf | 38,355,259 | 28,077,684 | 10,277,575 |
| Wood and mfres | 68,366,543 | 32,047,038 | 36,319,505 |
| Total above | $1,118,364,512 | $644,858,709 | $473,505,803 |

*Excluding lines included in first table.

Here are fifteen lines of exports not helped by the war, some, indeed, having been greatly injured by it. The total decrease shown here is $473,505,803, a sum nearly $87,000,000 larger than the total gains shown in the other table. Cotton alone lost more than breadstuffs gained. In the aggregate, these fifteen lines of exports lost 42 per cent. of business as compared with their total for the previous year.

---

**Commiseration.**—"Prisoner, have you anything to say?"

"Only this, your honor. I'd be mighty sorry if th' young lawyer you assigned to me was ever called upon to defend an innocent man."—*Cleveland Plain-Dealer.*

**"Loves Me Not!"**—Little Janet came running into the house one morning, sobbing. Throwing herself into her mother's arms, she cried:

"God doesn't love me any more, mother!"

"Why, Janet, dear," said the mother. "Why do you say that? God loves every one."

"No, mother, He doesn't love me," wailed the little girl. "I know He doesn't. I tried Him with a daisy!"—*New York Times.*

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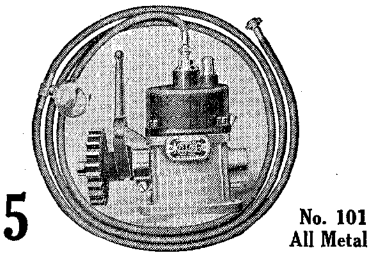

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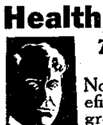

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## CURRENT EVENTS

### EUROPEAN WAR

IN THE EAST

April 22.—The bombardment of the Dardanelles is resumed by the Allied fleet.

The struggle in the Karpathians becomes for the time a heavy artillery duel. Costly losses on the Russian side at Uzsok Pass are reported.

April 25.—Under cover of the renewed attack by the fleet in the Dardanelles, troops are landed, and a combined land and water attack against the forts is begun.

IN THE WEST

April 21.—The fighting about "Hill 60," southeast of Ypres, continues with unabated violence, and is designated as the "Second Battle of Ypres." Owing to flanking movements, the conflict is slowly extending on both wings. There is no sign of abatement and no permanent advantage for either side.

April 22.—Paris announces that, by the use of asphyxiating bombs, the Germans gain a mile and a half in the direction of Langemarck, in the Ypres battle.

April 25.—Fighting continues furiously about Ypres. By violent thrusts, at Les Eparges, near St. Mihiel, and Hartmannsweilerkopf, in Alsace, the Germans, at heavy cost in men and with only temporary success, attempt to win back important positions recently taken by the French.

April 28.—Field-Marshal Sir John French announces that the German drive to the sea, in which "Hill 60" figured most prominently, is definitely stopt. However, only the first phase of the battle is considered ended, as the Allied attempt to regain ground lost in the drive is already under way.

GENERAL WAR NEWS

April 22.—Rome reports that Roumania presents an ultimatum to Austria, demanding definite concessions of territory in Transylvania, and that she is seconded by Italy.

Rioting is reported at Trieste to be assuming a revolutionary character. The Government troops are stoned, but are forbidden to retaliate or to restrain the rioters.

April 22.—Great Britain suspends all shipping between the United Kingdom and Holland. Forty American women delegates to The Hague and many of the British delegation are kept from joining the Peace Congress, but are later allowed to proceed.

April 23.—A long and wandering campaign in East Africa is illuminated by the single incident of the holding of the British post of Jassin, by 300 Indian troops, against a force of 2,000 Germans. As officially reported, the Indians held out until but twenty remained alive.

Details reach London of a recent Indian riot in Singapore, evidently stirred up by Turks, in which from 50 to 200 whites are murdered before the Indians are quelled. All news is heavily censored.

April 26.—Italian Ambassadors to Paris, London, Vienna, and Berlin are recalled to Rome for consultation with Minister of Foreign Affairs Sonino, following the refusal of Italy to accept Austria's terms of reconciliation.

The French cruiser *Léon Gambetta* is

Great!!

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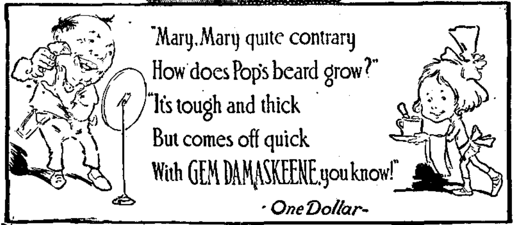
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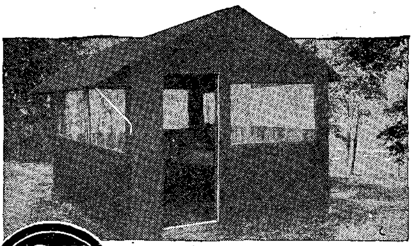

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torpedoed and sunk in the Ionian Sea by the Austrian submarine *U-5,* with a loss of over 550 men.

### GENERAL FOREIGN

April 22.—German news comment on the President's reply to the von Bernstorff memorandum is condemnatory of our neutrality policy. Our action is regarded as motivated by profits only, an affront that "Germany will not soon forget."

April 23.—The discovery of a new radioactive element, named brevium, resulting from the disintegration of uranium, is announced by Professor Goehring, of the Physico-Chemical Institute at Karlsruhe.

April 27.—The International Congress of Women convenes at The Hague, and Miss Jane Addams, of Chicago, is unanimously elected Chairman.

### DOMESTIC

April 20.—The Department of Commerce report for the month of February shows exports of war-materials to the sum of $21,785,976, an increase over February, 1914, of $18,347,125.

April 22.—A cloudburst and floods in Texas take twenty lives and cause a $1,000,000 property-loss, near Austin.

April 23.—Victoriano Huerta, in the course of his pleasure trip in this country, visits Washington, but is not received by the President.

April 25.—Secretary of the Navy Daniels makes public a long review of the two years of his administration, defending the Navy from its critics.

Frank D. Seward, Assistant Secretary of State under his father in President Lincoln's administration, dies at Montrose, N. Y., in his eighty-fifth year.

April 27.—Henry Ford, of the Ford Automobile Company, declares that, barring a sudden and unprecedented decline in business during the next few months, the Ford Company will refund to purchasers of his cars within the last year $15,000,000.

---

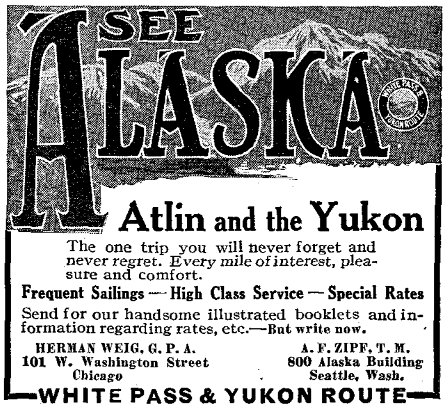
**Too Attentive.**—One evening during the summer, as Pauline's mother was putting her to bed, she said:

"Now go right to sleep, dear. Don't be afraid, for God's angels are watching over you."

Shortly after, while the mother and father were reading in the library, the child called to her mother.

"Yes, dear," replied the mother, "what is it?"

"God's angels are buzzing around just awful, mother," cried the little girl, "and one of 'em's bitten me!"—*New York Times.*



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The Literary Digest

## THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

**In this column, to decide questions concerning the current use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.**

*Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.*

"C. S. L.," South Amboy, N. J.—"(1) Would it be correct in pronouncing such words as 'Bayard,' 'Gerard,' and 'Bernard,' in English usage, to slightly emphasize the last syllable? (2) Also, is it correct to say 'Christ Church Parish,' or 'Christ Church Rectory,' rather than 'Christ Parish,' or 'Christ Rectory,' where the name of the church is 'Christ Church'?"

(1) The pronunciations of proper names vary according to the traditions of the families that bear them. The family name *Gerard* is subject to this custom. Otherwise, the names you specify are pronounced in English with an obscure sound in the last syllable. (2) Say "Christ Church Parish" and "Christ Church Rectory."

"E. S. S.," Barrington, Ill.—"Which is correct, *at* or *of*, in the following sentence? 'Any member shall forfeit the right to vote by non-attendance . . . three consecutive meetings.'"

"Attendance *at*" is the correct form to use.

"F. H.," Canton, Miss.—"When it is 6.30 o'clock here (Central time), what time is it in the following places: Peking, Amsterdam, Madrid, Greenwich, Petrograd (St. Petersburg), Paris, and San Francisco?"

Peking, 7:12; Amsterdam, 12:50; Madrid, 12:15; Greenwich, 12:30; Petrograd (St. Petersburg), 2:31; Paris, 12:39; San Francisco, 8:30.

"C. E. W.,' Groton, Conn.—"Is the following sentence grammatically correct? 'He more and more learned to appreciate it.'"

This sentence is grammatically correct, but the position of the adverbial phrase depends on the sense in mind. To place it at the end of the sentence would be preferable if the idea is that the appreciation was increased, or after "learned" if it was the learning that was increased.

"E. Z.," Minneapolis, Minn.—"Is not the word *clean* altogether out of place and uncalled for in the following sentence? 'The aviator was to attempt to fly *clean* across the Atlantic.'"

No, for "clean" is an adverb, and in this sense means "without limitation; entirely."

"F. B. B.," Roseboro, N. C.—"What is the meaning of the words *dum dum* as applied to bullets said to be used by some of the European nations now at war?"

A "dumdum bullet" is "an expanding or man-stopping bullet; specifically, a half-covered steel-cased bullet which expands or mushrooms on impact by reason of its soft core: so named from Dumdum, near Calcutta, the seat of the ammunition-factory for the Indian Army."

"V. K.,' St. Paul, Minn.—"Kindly give me the rule for using the comma after an abbreviation used in the middle of a letter such as the following: 'The Great Northern Ry., will allow this concession.' Also, does this same rule hold good in abbreviations like the following: *viz.*, *cwt.*, *i.e.*, etc.?"

The use of the comma depends on the context and has nothing to do with the abbreviation. The sentence "The Great Northern Ry. will allow" requires no comma, because if the word "railway" had been spelled out, there would have been no comma. But in the case of "i.e.," a comma is required, because it would be required if "id est" (that is) were spelled out. But it must be a poor railway that can not afford the space to spell out the one distinguishing word in its name.

"E. P. C.," New Britain, Conn.—"Which is correct, 'a two year old child,' or 'a two years old child'?"

"A two-year-old child" is correct, because in certain English formations (as a "two-foot rule") the construction is permitted. But why not say "a child two years old," and write better English?

"A. S. A.," Baltimore, Md.—"What is the meaning of *Lynn*, a girl's name; and the meaning and origin of *Worcester?*"

(1) We do not know the name of *Lynn* as that of a girl. Possibly it is an abbreviation of the old English or French *Linette* or *Lynette* (compare Tennyson's poem "Gareth and *Lynette*"), which is the same as *linnet*, the bird, being derived from the Anglo-Saxon *linete*, from the

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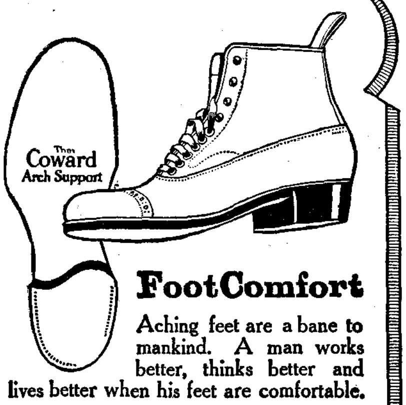

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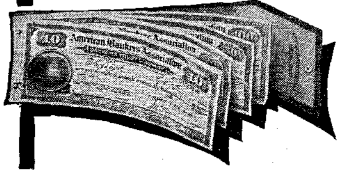

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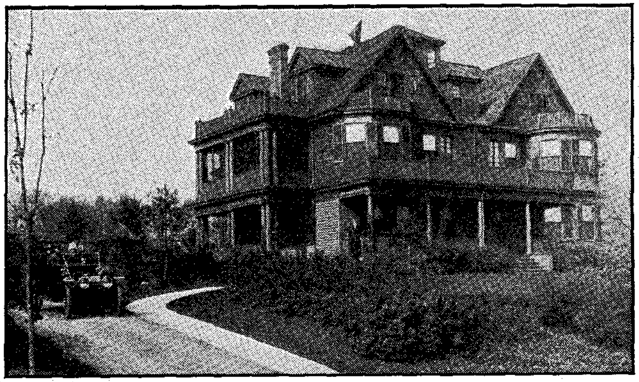

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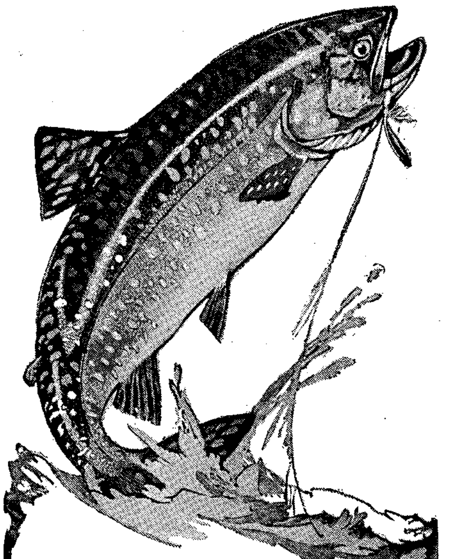

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Latin *linum*, flax, the bird feeding on the seeds of flax. (2) *Worcester* is derived by some authorities from the Latin *Wigeran Ceoster*, camp of Wigeran; by others from the Old English *Hwicwaraceaster*, literally, camp of the *Huiccii*, from the Latin *Huiccii*, a people of Britain, and *castrum*, camp.

"R. MACK.," Strathlorne, N. S.—"What is the difference in meaning between 'suffragette' and 'suffragist'?"

As used in connection with woman suffrage, a *suffragette* is one who is seeking the franchise, a *suffragist* one who already has it. The term *woman suffragist*, or *equal suffragist*, designates a man or a woman who advocates suffrage for women."

"I. McN.," El Paso, Texas.—"Please give the object or reason of the Czar of Russia changing the name of St. Petersburg to *Petrograd* at this time and the meaning of the word *Petrograd*."

The name *Petrograd* is a restoration of the Russian form to avoid the German or Teutonic form, "Saint Petersburg." Eliminating the "Saint," both mean the same—the city of Peter.

"A. B. C.," Petersburg, Va.—"Please tell me if I can still use the word *deaf* properly and pronounce it as if spelled *deef*. I have been doing so until over seventy years of age and don't want to stop it. If not now proper, when did it become improper?"

The original diphthong in *deaf* was long until the modern period, and so late as 1717 it was rimed with *relief* by Prior and Watts, but one can not accept Prior as the correct guide to pronunciation, for, if one were to do so, one would inherit some curious anomalies. For instance, early in the last century the word *beard* was rimed with *stirred, averred*, also *heard*. Dr. Johnson was the last lexicographer to retain the pronunciation *heerd* for *heard*. *Great* was formerly rimed with *beat, meat, defeat; aches* was rimed with *catches;* and *roamed* was rimed with *tomb, doomed, come, run*. The pronunciation *deef*, to which you refer, is still widely used dialectically, especially in England, and, while formerly in wide use in the United States, it is not now good usage, and is merely recorded by the dictionaries as archaic or dialectic.

"W. C. S.," Allison, Iowa.—"Recently, while reading about the Revolutionary War, I saw a statement that one refused to 'sign the Association Test of Loyalty in 1776.' Will you please explain what this 'Association Test of Loyalty' was?"

The Association Test of Loyalty was a document, couched in various forms in the different States, which was tendered to all persons suspected of favoring the British cause, and which they were expected to sign as a proof of their allegiance to the Colonies. Some of the forms were very vigorous in their language, others were milder in their expressions, but the general purport of all was that the war of the Colonies against Great Britain was justified, and that the signer renounced all allegiance to King George III. and promised fidelity to the State in which he resided. The various Colonies passed Test Acts covering the use of these documents, and Washington issued a proclamation enjoining the signing of them.

"E. H. P.," New York, N. Y.—"Which is correct, 'Please use the wording . . . whether the item *appear* or *appears* in resources or in liabilities'?"

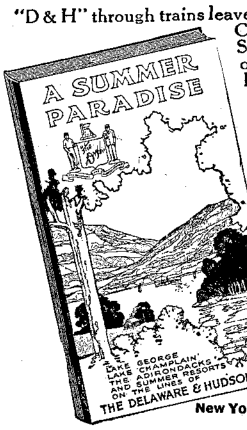
"Appear" is the right word to use, the subjunctive mode being required after "whether" because of the conditional character of the sentence.

"J. A. O.," Stillwater, Okla.—"In Wordsworth's Ode, 'Intimations of Immortality,' the words 'humorous stage' are set off by quotation-marks. From what is the quotation taken?"

The quotation, if it be one, is not recorded in any work of quotations consulted. It may be simply a poet's allusion to the well-known passage in Shakespeare's "As You Like It" (act ii, scene 7), beginning "All the world's a stage, And all the men and women merely players."

"W. B. W.," Asheville, N. C.—"I frequently hear young ladies of polite society use the word 'date' in speaking of engagements or appointments. Is such usage correct, and if so, is it not inelegant?"

The word *date*, in such use, is inelegant and is properly characterized as slang.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